THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 93

For the Sunday Appeal.

MOURN FOR THE MOURNER, AND NOT FOR THE DEAD.

"For he is at rest and we are in tears."
Old Hebrew Dirge.

We shed our tears like summer rain,
When some beloved spirit flies;
For, while we count our loss his gain,
Unbidden drops will blind our eyes.
But, weeping for him, we forget
Those dearest him still left to earth,
Who, mourning at his grave, have yet
To mourn for aye a darkened hearth.

He is at rest, they are in tears:
The heavy cross they have to bear
In sorrow, through the coming years,
We cannot fully know or share.
But sympathetic words may steal
Some pang from death's sore-wounding dart,
And heart-felt tears, like balm-drops, heal
Some silent agony of heart.

Then to the mourner, not the dead,
Let tribute of our tears be given.—
By every drop that thus is shed
We gain a stronger hold on Heaven.
For every tear a pearl of price
Shall deck the vestments spotless white,
The soul shall wear in Paradise,
When breaks at length death's heavy night.

G. H. S.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Plan for Reclaiming the Waste Lands of The Lower Mississippi.

From the Journal of the Franklin Institute]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1866.

Sir:—The magnitude of the subject I propose in this memoir to bring to your notice, and through you to the consideration of Congress, and the vast interests involved in reclaiming and converting to the use of the world the delta lands of the lower Mississippi valley, would suggest a sufficient excuse, were any necessary, for this manner of expressing my views on this subject, and attracting the attention of the country to the unappropriated elements of prosperity in the material of the waters of the Mississippi, borne on by its eternal flood and constantly wasted in the tides of the Gulf of Mexico.

I here propose briefly to suggest my undoubting conviction that a new plan of diking the lower Mississippi, in connection with a system of waste-weirs and gates, so constructed at proper distances in the levees of the river, that during all the seasons of great floods, vast volumes of the waters of the river, thick with the delta-making material borne down in the Missouri and other great rivers of the north-west, may be turned off to overflow the extensive swamps and morasses and fill the lagoons and lakes abounding between the table-lands and the proper alluvial bottoms of the lower Mississippi basin, depositing in them and creating from the waters new and rich delta-lands, and by degrees raising them to the level of the stream when in flood. In this manner it is proposed to redeem them from their present waste, turn them to bottoms exuberant in richness, for the culture of cotton and sugar, relieve the country from their fatal malarias, and create sanitary and productive soil where morass, swamps, stagnant lagoons and lakes are the fruitful causes of the contagions and pestilences of this region.

The fact that an engineer of the army, distinguished for capabilities as a general, and in scientific and practical engineering, has been charged by you with the repairs of the levees, neglected and destroyed since the beginning of the rebellion, and sent to superintend their reconstruction, suggests clearly to my mind your views of the powers of the government to take in hand any measures of this nature, involving and facilitating commercial intercourse with the many States washed and traversed by the tributaries of this great "inland sea," and all emptying their floods through this great lower basin of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

How far the government, under its constitutional powers "to regulate commerce between the different States," can, incidentally, in improving the navigation of this tide-water river, introduce improvements by any system of diking, releasing the main flood-waters from existing banks and beds, so as to divert their creative material of delta *into* the *swamps*, lagoons and lakes of the State of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and reclaim them from wastes productive only of contagious fevers and pestilence, Congress must decide. But it is my judgment, offered, however, with diffidence, as clearly within the powers of Congress as it is to pass laws of quarantine and health, or laws to protect life and preserve health on steamers that navigate this river or the high seas. Preventive measures against pestilence and epidemics at home are, or ought to be, as much under the control of Congress as legislation to close our harbors and rivers against their importation from abroad.

At all events, the right of the government to improve navigation of rivers that flow into the seas is conceded; and under this concession, I shall proceed to show that the plan I propose goes directly to this point, and is one of the most economical and practical the government can adopt.

Under the present regimen of this river, as partially regulated by existing systems of dikes, the waters, charged with their rich and fertilizing material forming our deltas, are not permitted to spread themselves over the great alluvial bottoms of the States I have mentioned, but are borne on into the Gulf, depositing their material near the great mouths, and constantly forming new land there.

The heavier water of the sea, and the stronger tide and stream of the Gulf, throw back this material, and deposits it in and about the confluence of the fresh with the salt water. Here it creates and increases bars, setting back as dams set back the waters in their channels, and in progress of time raises the water in the main beds above their banks, requiring continually higher and stronger dikes to prevent overflow and the destruction of plantations whose levels are below high water-lines.

These are the unchangeable laws governing the creation and growth of great alluvial bayous and bottoms. They are nature's laws, and can only be partially changed by artificial means, in a great or less degree, however, as the skill and ingenuity of man, practically applied, may alter them.

The geography of the great Mississippi bayou is particularly favorable to the successful application of skillful engineering, so as to control the regimen of this river, and in the progress of time, aiding and directing its flood to accomplish by its own power and perpetual laws, the regeneration of its wastes of marsh, swamps, morass, lagoons and lakes, and make them prolific sources of wealth.

The system should begin up the river, where dikes are necessary to preserve the plantations and cultivable lands from overflows by high water. From these points to the mouth of the river waste-weirs of timber, with riveted aprons of plank, should be constructed in the levees, so as to carry off the flood-waters into the swamps, marshes and lagoons, depositing in them the delta-making material of every flood, while the water by evaporation, spreading out over greater surface, wastes itself, is drank up by the soil, or filters itself through the sands and is lost in other outlets to the Gulf. The proportion and numbers of these waste-weirs must be regulated by the topography of the country, the extent of morass, swamps, lagoons and lakes to be filled. The most thorough surveys by practical and skilled engineers should be made to determine their number and the volume of water they should waste.

The cost of such waste-weirs or aprons, at five hundred or even a thousand points along the length of the levees from Tennessee to the mouth of the river, would be an insignificant figure above the cost of the earth levees as now constructed. They would, in fact, form only another plan of diking, by using at intervals timber instead of earth, built at a less height, riveted with plank aprons, over which the water with its delta-making material will flow into the low swamps and morasses during all seasons of flood.

Compared with the benefits to the country, it would be economy should they cost millions; for in all time they would be creating new and rich lands, and percipitating the time when, in God's unchanging creative laws, to prepare the earth for the growth and development of man under the Divine decree to multiply and replenish the earth, "the mountains shall be made low and the valleys exalted."

Illustrations without number are conclusive of the truth of my theory and its practical application. Few men have lived long in the lower basin of the Mississippi river without observing its realization in the formation in a few years of new islands and lands whenever heavy floods and the drift they often lodge in the beds of the river, have changed the direction of the current of the stream so as to form eddies. Here the force of the stream cease to carry on the delta-making material with its current. In a single flood large deposits are precipitated, forming the foundation for a new island, increasing in its proportions, with each succeeding flood and in the lifetime of a single individual growing to the magnitude of a planting habitation. In fact, these changes are so sudden, and the accumulation of delta so extraordinary in a very few years, that pilots of the lower Mississippi, absent or unemployed for such periods of time, are lost in their bearings, and must study the new landmarks to resume with any degree of safety the helm of the steamers that thread the changing channels of this mighty river.

It must be conceded, then, that much of the delta-making material in the waters of the Mississippi that would be borne into the Gulf in its natural flow, can be spread out by artificial means, and deposited in the swamps, marshes, morasses, lagoons, and bottom lakes of its lower basin. This will lessen so much of the formation of new land and bars at the embouchures into the Gulf; and while it lessens the constantly accumulating and elevating alluvium there, that sets back the water in the bed of the stream, increasing the obstruction to navigation by enlarging the bars and necessitating the construction of higher dikes to save the lower plantations from inundation, it will, at the same constant rate, make new formations and new soil in the morasses and swamps above, and in time raise all the upper basin to a higher level, drain or expel the waters of its lagoons and lakes, and reclaim for the purposes of agriculture the most favored valley of the two hemispheres for the growth of cotton and sugar. Such is the *rationale* of fact, so far as we know of the past. Reason and the geological history of all similar great alluvial basins confirm its truth. In the progress of civilization, science and man, the elements are made to subserve his interest and to aid in the preparation of the wilderness and waste places for the expansion of empire and the growth of the human race.

In the Old World the alluviums of Holland and other low coutries have been improved and made the most productive and remunerative lands of that continent. Different systems for drainage have been adopted, but they have all been effected at enormous labor, during long periods of time, and at almost fabulous costs. In the low lands of Holland large lagoons and lakes were emptied by the process of pumping their waters to higher levels, and draining them from such positions by canals and ditches; but years were spent in this slow process, and royal exchequers exhausted. But the vast extent of morass and swamp, and the great volume and surface of water in the lagoons and lakes in the lower Mississippi basin, would render all mechanical means unavailing in the regeneration of wastes of their magnitude. For this reason, I propose to subjugate to use for this great achievement the mighty power of the everlasting flood of the father of waters. That is unchanging, and by its own laws of flow, and evaporation, and deposit, will in less time perform this plan of reclaiming the wastes ot this great alluvial basin than the application of the powers of all known mechanical forces, directed by the highest practical skill of man. I therefore propose "to lay my hand on the main" of this torrent, and, bridling its accumulated waters, tame their normal insubordination, and convert its neverfailing power to cumulative use that will profit mankind in all progressive time.

This proposition and its theory will doubtless present itself in a novel, and, possibly, startling sense, to many scientific and practical engineers unfamiliar with the geological and topographical peculiarities of the lower basin of this valley, the origin of the principal floods of the Mississippi and its great tributaries.

It is therefore proper that I should bring to their notice, and ask their attention to the habits of all these main supplying waters, and to their influence over the regulation of the great yearly floods that spend their active force and power before reaching the lower bottoms and basins of their "*agua madre*."

The flood of these tributaries have their origin in rain-tables in remote latitudes from each other, and they are consequently seldom contemporaneous and in confluence.

The melting snows and the rains that swell the Ohio and the water-table of the western slope of the Alleghanies, and the eastern dip of the rolling lands and prairies of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, occur long before the flood of the Arkansas, that has its cause in the melting snows of the Sierra Madres of New Mexico and Colorado Territories. The Illinois river, that drains the central and northern prairies of the State, is seldom at its full flow when the melting snows of the extreme north-west and the Hudson Bay region bring down the greater and later drainage from the upper lake country, in the clear water channel of the upper Mississippi. But the still mightier tide that rolls down the floods from the Fellowstone and the upper sources of the Missouri, having their cause in thawing, at a still later season, of the eternal snows of the highest mountains of the Cordilleras of Russian America, has its prominent independence of all others, as it has its higher sublimity and power from the vastness of its drainage, and the magnitude of its mountain sources, in ever-increasing snows deposited from the vapor of the great Pacific Ocean, borne on by the prevailing winds from that ocean's coast, and constantly percipitated on the snow-capped tops of mountains where man has not yet trodden. None of these great rivers in their lower and broad valleys, dash down their floods with any of the fury of mountain torrents, suddenly swollen by heavy rains or melting snows; but they roll them thousands and more of miles through broad valleys of gradual and slight slope, after spending their destructive torrent force in higher altitudes and narrow mountain beds, until they meet and mingle in the still broader valley of the Mississippi bottom. Here they become tranquilized as they mix and mingle together, and swell on in greater majesty but less rapid currents through the lower basin; as if hesitating to lose their individuality in the seas that drink them up. In this basin, whose delta-lands are of uniform level, they may be subjugated to the control of man, and spread out by artificial means, having lost the destructive power of torrents and floods precipitated from mountain slopes and high lands.

The rise of the flood-waters of the Mississippi below the mouth of the Arkansas is always by slow degrees, seldom, I believe, to exceed four inches in any twenty-four hours. Artificial banks and dikes confine these waters in their main channel from the mouth of this river to the Gulf. These dikes are constructed with a height intended to prevent any overflow by the highest floods. It is from the mouth of this river that I propose to operate my plan, and from preceding premises my illustrations will now be made more clear. The aprons of my waste-weirs should be constructed at medium water-lines. The increased volume of water at highest flood can be estimated, and the extent of morass, swamp, marsh, lagoons, lakes and bottom surface, it is intended to spread over, can also be calculated. The average days of floods of each year can also be ascertained. The amount of the delta-making material in every thousand cubic feet of flood-water can also be gathered and accurately measured. When these *four* now unknown quantities, that enter into the problem of the plan, are ascertained, the number and extent of the necessary waste-weirs may be sufficiently approximated for all practical purposes, and the problem will be resolved.

To proceed with my demonstration: Suppose the waste-weirs are in proper number, and at proper distances conducted along the entire length of dike from the confluence of the Arkansas with the Mississippi, to the mouth of this last-named river, and the waters gradually rise in flood as they reach the top of the aprons highest up the stream, they flow over the riveted aprons by slow degrees, and seek slowly the lowest levels—the swamps, marshes, morasses, lagoons and lakes of a basin of vast extent, and of almost unbroken level, and in these they spread themselves out and deposit the material of the delta-making soil, producing in the fruition of its fertilizing nature, the best qualities of cotton and sugar of the world. From the first apron in the series, over which the waters in the beginning of flood commence to waste by trickling over the plank revetments, so inclined as to create little or no current as the waters increase, to the last of the series, the same wasting operation goes on, carrying off the great volume of the flood, and spending its accumulating force and volume by slowly wasting them as they grow, and would otherwise gain resistless strength. Thus they lose the destructive power of confined torrents and floods, as the waters spread out over the vast level surface of this delta-making soil, raising by slow but perpetual increase the elevation of these bottoms, while the water evaporates and is lost.

Perhaps it is a clearer annunciation of this problem, and better illustrates the plan, to call the system of waste-weirs *artificial rivers*, having the capacity to carry off and waste a volume of water equal, or approximating in equality, with the surplus of flood-water over the medium flow of the main channel below the mouth of the Arkansas. *This is substantially my plan.* The undertaking is one of great proportions, and its accomplishment would be of value that cannot be over-estimated. To reclaim the great wastes of the Mississippi basin, to eliminate the creative causes of the epidemics, fevers, and pestilences of the long, broiling, epidemical heat of summer there, to convert these wastes into the richest lands of this continent, and at the same time to improve the navigation of the embouchures into the Gulf, are not impossibilities. Nothing short of impossibilities, in their strongest sense, is too great for the energies of the government, and the skill, ingenuity and practical science of American engineers and enterprise to accomplish. It should, in my judgment, be undertaken. Time and the elements of this river are the power and mechanics it is proposed to use, and they will as surely accomplish this purpose as the forces of nature continue in their sure unchanging laws.

It has appeared to me that the present is a profitable and propitious time to bring this subject to the attention of the country and Congress. The transitive state of things in the South, inviting in that direction the enterprise, energy and capital of the North, the West, and the Old World, will doubtless develop in the valley of the Mississippi new systems of agriculture, and new plans for the more profitable cultivation of the principal staples of commerce of the Gulf States—cotton and sugar. Lands most productive of the best qualities of these essential necessities to all the conditions, convenience, and comfort of man, will be in constantly increasing demand, and nature, in its progressive creation, seems to be preparing the alluvium of our Gulf States for the supply of the world.

The logic of events should not be mistaken, and in the progress of things, let us wisely apply its reasoning, and prepare for a great future. The experience of the past half century is convincing proof that the Gulf States are to furnish the main supply of cotton and sugar to the world, and the deltas of the Mississippi basins have proved themselves the most productive and profitable soils for the growth of these staples of commerce. It has also proved that they are principal among the sources of revenue, and lead in the agricultural wealth that founds and perpetuates our commercial prosperity.

Should these views present this subject to your mind in a new and more important light than you have heretofore considered it, I beg to suggest the appointment of a board of engineers, eminent in science and practical engineering, to examine into the expediency of the plan here foreshadowed, and that you ask of Congress an appropriation of money to cover the necessary expenses of such surveys and examinations as will enable them to report understandingly on its practicability and estimated cost.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. army.

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Important Movement on Foot. An Israelite Pleading for Sunday.

A contributor to the *Israelite*, published at Cincinnati, begins his communication as follows:

"In order, then, that we may have a day of rest, a real Sabbath, which can be observed by all Israel, we propose to adopt that day which is set apart by hundreds of millions, nay, the whole civilized world, for physical rest and the worship of God. Let our prayers and thanksgiving with theirs ascend to His throne on the same day, the Sunday."

The writer who makes this proposition, so repugnant to the ears of a people for many centuries jealous of the slighest variation from the established customs, declares that he has been "selected as the spokesman of a party, respectable in number, respectable in intellect, fully persuaded of the correctness of their views, and fully determined to discuss the subject in all its bearings." The selection is manifestly a fortunate one, for the temper of the article and its logic are remarkable for candor, clearness and moderation.

The old Hebrew word "Shabbas," which lies at the bottom of this controversy, is declared to mean simply rest. Cease from labor and devote to the services of God—this is the literal and spiritual meaning of the word Shabbas or Sabbath. * * How does the fourth commandment read? Does it say on this or that particular day, specifying it by name, Saturday, thou shalt rest, and it shall be your Sabbath henceforward and forevermore? No. Such are the commands of man, but not of the Almighty."

The selection of Saturday by Moses is explained as being most suitable and convenient for the Hebrews at that era. The institution, it is presumed, answered all purposes throughout the past, until within the last half-century when it became obsolete. During this period they have been virtually without any Sabbath or day of rest. Those who most bitterly oppose the proposed reformation are scarcely observing even the day which they recognize as Sabbath. The result is that they are becoming lax, and so fast tending to utter irreligion, apostacy, and the total destruction of the Jewish faith. Even now their offspring display perfect indifference to religion. The question is accordingly asked:

"Do you not perceive the influence of nineteen centuries on the observances and forms of our religion? And can all the past, present and future exert no influence upon you? You can not stand still and be passive even if you desire to be so. The irresistible movement of progress, the law of nature and nature's God, will propel you on to that inevitable necessity which we so earnestly beseech you to adopt. Any day we set apart as a day of rest, to worship God in spirit and in truth, is acceptable to him. We select Sunday, because in the fear of God, with reverence for his great name, and an eye to his glory, it is more convenient, observed as it is by millions, because it can be hallowed, while ours, as at present arranged, is an utter impossibility."

Having further argued this matter, the writer attacks with vigor the intolerant and persecuting temper which has been displayed by his fellow-religionists. It created the Christian Church. Jesus was a Jew, a great man, a second Moses, who desired to purify the faith and correct the vices of their church and people, nothing more or less. "But as a prophet is never appreciated in his own country, he was crucified and made a martyr of, and his disciples made him a God. 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.' We sowed the wind and we reaped the whirlwind. Our vices, follies, irreligion and cruelty created that church which has been our scourge and oppressor through countless ages."

It is proposed to call a grand religious council, who can settle this Sabbath question definitely; either adopting Sunday for all or dividing those wishing Sunday and those retaining Saturday as the Sabbath.

These views will naturally create excitement, and probably lead to no immediate results; but they indicate the dissemination of a spirit of inquiry which must eventually break down the wall of partition between the Israelites and other religionists.

—A French writer suggests the following problems as worthy of a practical solution, and deserving the attention of the ingenious:—1. The gray or white feathers of the ostrich fade out when touched by time, and lose almost all their freshness and value. A process of whitening or cleaning in the dry way, so as to restore the original lustre, is demanded. 2. The little ornaments of gilded copper, for the hair, so much in vogue among the ladies, have been replaced by similar objects of jet. How can a black and lustrous varnish be applied to the copper articles so as to imitate the mineral, and not to be distinguishable from it.

WELCOME TO THE BABY.

BY FLORENCE HOSMER.*

I.

Embryo man! thine hour of birth
Brings joy to this dull earth;
Until November wears a smile
On his darkened face the while;
And home's bower is less forlorn;
For a bud of hope is born.

II.

Though without the wind is cold,
Wailing through the leafless wold,
"Whatsoe'er we bring," air to sight,
Welcome to sweet air and light!
Round thee, in thy cradle sleep,
Watch and ward the angels keep.

III.

Lines of lovalliness and grace,
Visible in form and face,
Tell a tale of her who bore thee
While she bends in beauty o'er thee;
Nature's bosom of the bon enoid hearth,
Welcome to our darkened earth!

CWEGO, Tioga county, Nov. 20, 1868.

*A daughter of W. H. C. Hosmer, the Bard of Avon.

THE SMOKER.

Sometimes the big world vexes me,
Sometimes dull care perplexes me;
Sometimes on the sea of life
Such storms around me cluster,
And roar, and rave, and bluster,
I seem to sink in the strife
No matter! There's always a truce
In the heat of the wildest war;
At least I dream or think so,
As I smoke my first cigar.

Sometimes when nothing ails me,
Except that the money fails me,
I envy the rich in the r pride,
Though their only obvious merit
Is the gold that they inherit,
And couldn't earn if they tried;
But quite y after dinner
I banish such thoughts afar;
What do I care for Fortune,
As I smoke my second cigar?

Sometimes, in the heartless city,
I think it a shame and pity
That cash and virtue are one;
That to swindle for shillings seems awful,
While to plunder for millions is lawful,
If only successfully done.
But why should I mend the morals,
Or call the world to my bar?
I've dined, and I wish to be quiet—
I'll smoke my third cigar.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE.

The Story of John Law's Great Speculation.

One of the Biggest Swindles of any Age.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The operations, equally gigantic and nefarious, which the Erie railway clique of speculators have lately consummated in New York, render interesting a comparison with some of the financial manias of former days. Among these the most prominent place must be assigned to the Mississippi scheme, which overran France with the wildfire of speculation in 1719--'20, and which owed its origin to the fertile brain of John Law. This shrewd and intelligent Scotchman, then son of an Edinburg goldsmith, was gifted with a personal address, eloquence and charm of countenance well adapted to secure success among a people so sensitive to gentlemanly attractions as the French. At the age of twenty-four he left England for the continent, and in a few years lived successively in Amsterdam, Paris, Genoa, Florence, Venice, Naples and Rome. His patrimony being reduced by a free and costly style of living, he devoted himself to the gaming table, where, by an expert calculation of chances, he won steadily, and often very large sums. Saint Simon tells us in his memoirs that Law did not cheat at cards, but that his superior clearness, quick combination, easy grace and magnanimous coolness, gave him continual advantage over the hot competitors who were blinded by the passion of play.

After living, for some years, the life of an adventurer, Law betook himself to higher game. The mysterious power of credit, the function of specie as a basis of all financial operations, and the indefinite capacities of paper as a representative of value, absorbed and fascinated his scheming mind. He composed a work entitled "Considerations on Money and Trade," and offered to his own countrymen, the Scotch, his first brilliant scheme of a land bank, which was to enrich the landlords while strengthening the credit of the State. These territorial notes, secured upon landed estate, were the germ of the "*Credit Foncier*" in our day. But Scotland proved too canny a customer for so magnificent a scheme. The Parliament passed a resolution that, to establish any kind of paper credit so as to force it to pass, was an improper expedient for the nation. Wise and wholesome conclusion, in which we have to lament that all other nations, then and since, did not concur!

Baffled in the hope of launching his great credit scheme at Edinburg, Law established himself at Paris. The time was favorable. Louis XIV., the great monarch, had just died, leaving to his people a magnificent inheritance of glory—and of debt. Trade was prostrated, the government finances were in disorder, corruption and peculation, from the highest offices of the State down to the lowest, having brought the treasury to the verge of bankruptcy. The Duke of Orleans was regent, a man who hated business, and in whom Law had found opportunities to inspire respect for his financial ability and wisdom Early in 1716, a royal edict granted to Law and his brother the right to establish a bank, with a capital of six million livres, whose notes were made receivable for taxes, and redeemable at sight by all depositaries of the royal revenues. Soon after the innumerable finance offices of the state became so many branches of Law's Royal Bank. He made all his notes payable in the same coin in which they were issued; and, as the government was constantly debasing the coinage, in its shifts to meet expenditures, this gave at once to Law's notes an immense advantage. In fact, they soon appreciated to a premium of fifteen per cent., as compared with specie while the *billets d'etat* of the government, issued for the debts of the extravagant Louis XIV., were at a discount of seventy to eighty per cent. The credit of Law's bank soon extended over France. The Regent, who saw with wonder the success of this banking scheme, gradually conceived the fatal idea that paper money which could so aid a metallic currency could wholly supersede it. Law, whose scheming brain never relaxed, proposed to the Regent a grand plan for the colonization of Louisiana, which had become a French possession thirty years before. This territory then included not only the present State of that name, but the immeasurable surface watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries, including the ground on which Cincinnati now stands, and stretching westward without boundary, while to the north it reached to the very frontiers of Canada.

By way of bait to the French government to grant an exclusive charter to the Mississippi Company, Law agreed to receive at par in subscription to its stock of one hundred millions, the depreciated notes of France, then fallen to a discount of seventy per cent. He also undertook, if the interest of four per cent. were promptly paid, to raise this depreciated paper to par. All Paris declared that if the plausible foreigner could redeem this promise, he would deserve that France should erect statues in his honor. The charter was speedily granted; the company received an irrevocable grant of all lands, water-courses, rivers, forests and islands, dependent upon Louisiana, with the right of alienating property, arming vessels and being exempt from taxes. Law contrived to raise the credit of the stock by giving out that he would purchase at par, at six months' date, the shares that were then selling at fifty. This bold policy worked well with the Parisians, who, inexperienced in stock-jobbing, were dazzled with the excess of daring displayed by the Scottish financier. The shares rose to par, Law united with the original Mississippi company, in 1719, several other trading companies to Africa and the East Indies, which had been unsuccessful, and the fusion of them all formed the new Indian company, with exclusive concessions and monopolies, said to be of immense value.

The art of puffing, then in its infancy, was at once brought into the most active requisition. Large engravings were circulated, representing the arrival of the French at the Mississippi, in the midst of an enchanting country, with male and female savages running to meet them with an affectionate welcome. "There are seen," said the accompanying description, "mountains full of gold and silver, copper, lead and quicksilver." It was declared that a rock of pure emerald had been discovered in Arkansas, and that the natives eagerly exchanged gold, gems, and the most precious jewels for knives, looking-glasses, and even a little brandy. In point of fact, the Mississippi region was then scarcely a habitable desert, desolated by fever in the lower part, and with less than four hundred whites and twenty blacks in all Louisiana. Law's magnificent company did little in America save to lay the foundation of a town, to which he gave the name of his munificent patron, the Regent of France. Such was the origin of New Orleans.

But the brilliant scheme, however ill-founded and abortive abroad, was destined to achieve a miraculous success at home. The shares rose from par to 130, and presently to 200 per cent. Law managed to secure for his company the profitable monopoly of tobacco, on which the French government has since made so many millions. A little later he undertook the direct collection of all the taxes for the exchequer, and obtained a concession of the profit of the coinage for nine years, minus a sum of fifty millions to be paid to the King. All these valuable privileges were trumpeted to the public as so many new guarantees of fortune to the new company, whose stock now rose, under the stimulus of a success heretofore unheard of, to 300 per cent., and even more. New shares were created, on one pretext and another, and sold at an enormous premium. The printing presses of the company, like those of the Erie railway clique, were always busy, and to the great profit of the clique, no matter what became of the public. The coveted shares were sought for with avidity.

Law's magnificent residence in the Rue Quincampoix was thronged with carriages from morning till night. Duchesses came in their robes to besiege the worthy banker and solicit the privilege of subscribing. Princes and nobles, merchants and bankers, generals and bishops, actors and day laborers, jostled each other in the eager scramble for stock. All the apartments in the vicinity were rented at fabulous prices to those engaged in the stock-jobbing fever, and one poor fellow, with a humpback, even made a fortune of 40,000 francs by renting it as an extempore writing desk to eager speculators. The mania spread from Paris all over France, and even to foreign lands. All Europe looked with longing eyes to the Rue Quincampoix. The stories of fortunes won in a day dazzled all eyes. At the end of 1719 the number of foreigners and provincial Frenchmen assembled in Paris for purposes of speculation, was estimated at 500,000. Many sovereigns had their accredited agents there for the sole purpose of following the trade in shares. So prodigious was the concourse that the transaction of business became almost impossible from the crowd. Government was obliged to issue edicts restraining all public functionaries from remaining away from their duties to speculate in stocks.

At evening it frequently became necessary to send a corps of *gens d'armes* to clear the street. The jobbers had recourse to all sorts of tricks to whet and keep up the excitement. Great combinations were formed every now and then to "bear" the stock, with the hope of buying in at a profit. Emissaries, in the pay of the great stock jobbers, spread wild rumors through the excited crowd. Unheard-of tricks spread wide and sudden fluctuations, impoverishing some and enriching others, from morning till night. The stock rose at one time, for the short period of two weeks, to the wild figure of two thousand per cent.! The list of "Mississippians," as the people who made fortunes out of the bubble were called, has preserved the names of one hundred persons who gained, while the scheme lasted, above twenty million francs (or $4,000,000) each. There was not a single noted person in the nation, save Marshal Villars and the Duke of St. Simon, who did not, at some time or other, enter into the fascinating speculation. A banker's lackey, named Dupin, retired with a fortune of fifty millions. A waiter at a tavern realized thirty millions, went to England and came back a British "Milord," with his equipage and servants. The price of shares frequently rose ten or twenty per cent. in the course of a few hours.

This inordinate inflation was felt throughout the whole framework of business and society. The abundance of securities, some real, others fictitious, but all having the power of money, developed an unbridled luxury. People possessed of little or nothing one day, were seen the next provided with magnificent palaces and all the accompaniments of splendid equipages, servants and mistresses. All Paris was drunk with the false glitter of prosperity and ease. New houses sprung up as by magic. Meantime, while confidence lasted, a great impetus was given to trade. The laborer's wages rose from fifteen to fifty sous per day. John Law, who was now created Comptroller General of France, became by far the most considerable person in the State. His wife and daughters lived in princely splendor, and grand lords and ladies were kept waiting in their carriages before his doors. He invested millions in landed estates in France, thus evincing his own confidence in the stability of his bubble, for had he been the unprincipled sharper which some describe him, he would unquestionably have conveyed all his profits to foreign countries, ready to follow himself when the inevitable collapse arrived.

The golden age of the Mississippi scheme lasted about eight months. It is consoling to read that there was sanity enough left in the nation to constitute a formidable counter-current to the growing wild expansion. The Parliament of Paris, to its immortal honor, refused to register the decrees of the regent, predicting that so great creations of paper money would bring the country to bankruptcy, and it was again and again dissolved for contumacy. The Regent, with that blind folly which is repeated by the expansionists of our own day, argued that if five hundred millions of paper had effected such wonderful results, another five hundred millions would be of still greater advantage. Law, who knew better, found his interests to lie in the same direction. In four months notes were fabricated to the amount of over fifteen hundred million livres, or three hundred million dollars. At length the excessive issues reached a point at which heavy depreciation became inevitable. The foreign speculators, who had rushed to Paris like bees to a hive, began to gather up their gains, and to convert them into gold and silver, which they shipped out of the kingdom.

The bankers of Lyons, Bordeaux, and other large towns, began to refuse the notes of Law's great company, when offered in large amounts. The stock began sensibly to feel the approaches of a want of confidence—that fatal breath which, sooner or later, collapses all bubbles, however glittering and golden. Then came a series of forced attempts to stop the inevitable by force of law. It was decreed that no person in France should keep more than five hundred francs in coined money, on pain of fine and confiscation. All persons were forbidden to make payments above one hundred francs in anything but bank notes. Finally, royal decree abolished the use of gold and silver, on and after the first of August, 1720, and made paper the sole legal tender. To such lengths was the government carried in its struggle against the laws of nature. Instead of restoring the credit of the paper, these measures destroyed it irrevocably, and drove France almost to the verge of revolution. From the most popular man in the kingdom, Law now became, in a few days' time, the most odious. The animosity against him burst forth so strongly that he was obliged to resign his office of Superintendent of Finance, and soon after to quit the kingdom secretly. The Parliament, in its zeal, would have brought him to justice, and he would have been surely hanged, but for the friendly shelter of the Regent, who sent him a passport and money to make good his retreat. He declined the latter, and took with him to Brussels, out of the immense fortune he gained, only 36,000 francs and a valuable diamond. He died poor, in the year 1729, at Venice.

The catastrophe came on the 27th of May, when the bank stopped payment in specie. The more rapid the decline of the paper, the greater seemed the rage of the brokers for speculation in it. The government now hurled futile edicts against all who speculated in shares of the company or government stocks. The more it sought to *demonetize* gold and silver, the higher they rose in public estimation. At length it was perceived that the only way to escape the permanence of the ruin was to recognize it. It was ordained that the small notes should cease to have currency after a certain month. Bank notes were periodically burned. It was allowed to be stipulated in contracts that payments should be made only in gold and silver. A little later it was decreed that paper could only be given in payment when half the sum was paid in specie. By degrees the purity of the coinage was raised. By a consolidation of government securities, the obligations, drawing four and five per cent. interest were retired, and a new bond, bearing but two and a half per cent., was issued to the holders. This was a confession of partial bankruptcy; but it was better than nothing, and, being secure, it was far better than the wild state of financial uncertainty which had hitherto prevailed.

The departure of Law being the signal for the final end of his scheme, its history was cleverly summed up in the two following epigrams, which were placarded on the walls of Paris:

"Ce qui est Ecossais celebre
Ce calculateur sans egal,
Qui, parlez regies de algebre,
Amis la France a l'Hopital."

"Belzebub begat Law;
Law begat the Mississippi;
The Mississippi begat the scheme;
The scheme begat the paper;
The paper begat the bank;
The bank begat the note;
The note begat the share;
The share begat the stock-jobbing;
The stock-jobbing begat the registration
The registration begat the account;
The account begat the general balance;
The general balance begat zero.
From which all power of begetting was taken away."

Poets under a Cloud.

The King of Bavaria has just withdrawn the pension which the popular German poet Geibel has received from the privy purse for the last fifteen years. The immediate cause of the royal displeasure is a poem which Geibel wrote to welcome the King of Prussia on his visit to Lubeck, Geibel's native place, and the reason alleged in the official communication is "the change in Geibel's political sentiments." Geibel has written a long letter to the King of Bavaria, in which he first resigns his professorship at the University of Munich, and then declares that there has been no change in his political opinions, and that in his earlier poems he always expressed an ardent longing for a great united Germany. The events of 1866 had only given the feeling a more definite form. Geibel has many friends in Munich, and his loss will be the regretted more at that capital, as it involves that of another literary celebrity.

Paul Heyse, the well-known novelist, who was also in the receipt of a pension from the royal purse, has written to the King of Bavaria to the effect that, as he entirely shares Geibel's political sentiments, he also wishes to resign his pension.

—It is said the British expedition to Abyssinia brought back several hundred volumes of manuscript, one of which contains an illustration of the Israelites crossing the Red sea, well armed with muskets. Who will say there is anything new under the sun?

—The donations to literary institutions in the United States during the last five years amount to $15,212,500. This does not include the appropriations from State legislatures. Of this amount $210,000 were donated to libraries.

MUSIC PRINTING.

Almost every day from one to a dozen of our business friends and acquaintances drop in on us, and we, as in duty bound, seek to make their visits pleasant, by showing them whatever of interest there may be in connection with our establishment. And we have noticed that there is more interest excited by two places than by any others. The first is the plate vault, and the second the music printing presses. Of the former we gave a slight sketch in our last number, and in the present article we propose to follow the devious course of a musical composition in its passage through the engravers' hands.

First, the author, (it may be a young man, in his first attempt at publication,) with shrinking hand and hesitating step, enters Mr. Geo. F. Root's sanctum. He has heard so much of the hard heartedness of publishers that it is with fear and trembling that he beards the lion in his den. At the very outset he is agreeably disappointed. The affable, friendly manner, and warm grasp of the hand with which he is greeted, assures him that if his "bantling" is declined he can have no grounds of complaint at the *manner* in which it is done. But let us suppose the piece accepted and placed in a crowded folio with hundreds of others, each awaiting its turn. Thence in due time it goes to the engraver. The word "engraver" gives a wrong impression to many. Music is stamped, not engraved. The ornamental title pages, staffs, bars, slur, and ties are all that are really *engraved*. All else is stamped by means of finely cut and tempered steel punches. One word as to the plates. They are composed of tin, zinc and antimony, and are substantially the same metal as is used in ordinary printing types. The composition is rolled out into plates about three thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness. One of these plates, of course, is required for each page of music. The engraver lays out the piece, rules the staff by a machine constructed for that purpose, and then stamps in the clefs, notes, rests, lettering, etc. This is not as long an operation as it would at first seem. A good workman can readily complete three plates a day.

Let us suppose the plates finished. The next step is to take a proof to see that there are no mistakes. This is taken by passing the ink roller over the surface of the plates, when of course it leaves a coating of ink everywhere except where the notes, etc., are, as these are cut out or stamped down below the the level of the rest of the plate. On passing the plate through the press this ink is transfered to the paper, and we have the "black proof," *i. e.*, the notes staff, etc., are white, while the rest of the paper is black. Whatever mistakes have been made are now marked and corrected on the plates. They are next heated to a little below the melting point, and a piece of wax rubbed over them. This melts and fills all the depression in them. The surface is then wiped off, cleaned with turpentine, and the plates are ready for the printer. He takes each one and passes the ink roller over it as before, and then with a piece of cloth wipes off the ink. The surface of the plate, being brightly polished, is wiped clean, while the ink adheres to the wax. The plate is then placed in the press, a sheet of paper laid on, and a thick blanket over this, and the handle turned. The great pressure employed forces the paper into the hollows and depressions in the plate, and thus secures an accurate impression.

It should be stated that the paper is slightly dampened, as in that condition it takes the ink better than if it were perfectly dry. The printer continues this process until the close of the day, when his work is hung up, a few sheets together, to dry. The next morning it is taken down and interleaved with heavy pasteboard. It is then placed in a powerful screw press, and subject to an immense pressure, as well to remove the creases caused by the edges of the plates, as to give it a smooth surface. Removed from this press, it is folded, centered, *i. e.*, the loose half sheets are placed in it, counted and carried to the wareroom, whence it goes on its mission of cheer in every direction all over the length and breadth of the land

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1868

THE NEWS.

—Pictou harbor is already frozen up.

—Halifax is to light its streets with oil lamps.

—They dub the Canadian Legislators M. P. P.

—Dublin has an eight year old pianist and composer.

—Ohio has $10,532,075 debt. She paid off $489,206 the past year.

—The last new potato is called the Grecian Bend.

—Helen Western is very ill in Washington.

—Richmond churches are raising money by tableaux vivants.

—The Christmas number of "Once a Week" is to be called "Once a Year."

—The damages by the earthquake in San Francisco are appraised at $271,000.

—They have a ballet with two hundred dancers at the Drury Lane Theater, London.

—The new suspension bridge in Niagara will be ready by New Year's. It is 1,264 feet long.

—A new city ice-boat was launched Wednesday in Philadelphia, built of iron, at a cost of $169,000.

—Chatham, Ont., is such a moral place that the police magistrate has not had a case for three weeks.

—The King of Siam was a Buddhist monk before his accession and knew many languages.

—Ex-King George, of Hanover, denies that he intends to take his seat in the House of Lords.

—Reverdy Johnson has forty and more grand-children on whom he practices hand-shaking.

—The *Frontier Index* newspaper constantly moves its office westward, keeping about sixty miles beyond the end of the Union Pacific Railroad.

—The authorities of Jaszberney, a Hungarian town, have just had the following notice published: "Seeing that oaths and blasphemies are the real cause of earthquakes, every one, no matter who, is forbidden to swear or use bad language, under penalty of receiving twenty-five stripes with a rod and paying a fine of twenty-five florins."

—The Nashville *Press and Times* stated lately that the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson had made some severe strictures upon the Southern Methodists in the Knoxville Chancery Court. The *Press and Herald*, of Knoxville, contradicts the statement and says that the Chancery Court of that city, or any other Court, had not been in session during the week referred to.

—When European sovereigns present diamond rings to American citizens, they should be very particular and state who they intended shall be honored by the present, for several people are apt to claim it. The latest affair of this kind is the Mitchell-Wood diamond ring, a present from the Czar of Russia. This affair is now being ventilated in the papers.

—A singular case has just come before the French tribunals. A young girl, eleven years of age, attempted successively the life of her mother and sister, for the sole purpose of drinking their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians, and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads her physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished.

—There is a superstition among the gamblers of Baden that to touch a hunchback brings luck. The other day a hunchback entered a room where playing was going on and seated himself at a table. Every one went up to him and touched him lightly on the back, after which they resumed their playing and lost. Thereupon the hunchback arose amid great laughter and withdrew his hat from beneath his cloak, revealing a fine figure.

—Agassiz, the great naturalist, is the most genuine and simplest mannered of men, too lost in his beasts and bugs to be conscious of himself. The museum built for him by the Bostonians is crammed with specimens yet unpacked for want of room, and the old gentleman is never weary in deploring the apathy of the American people in the cause of science. He is married for the second time—his first wife a gentle, simple, little German lady—the second a woman who sympathizes in all of his pursuits.

—A Miss Emma W——, on a visit to some relatives in Rochester, N. Y., one day last week, dressed herself in male attire and entered a house on St. Paul street, where, among other persons, she met her uncle and her mother. Becoming insane during the evening, she drew a large knife, killed an old man and her uncle and swallowed a phial of strychnine, which killed her in a few moments. She was fond of romance, poetry and "sich," and is supposed to be insane on sensations. We know of nothing like her "taking off."

—In a plain, shabbily-furnished brick house, set in a grove of pine just out of Concord, lives Emerson. He is a tall, lank man, the very conventional type of the Yankee, with a largely moulded, reflective face. He has a family of two daughters and one son, all grown. His income is small, and his habits of the most severe simplicity. With his insight into the hidden mysteries of nature and thought, he adds a sharp, practical knowledge, and a great deal of what Yankees call capacity in daily affairs; and is, therefore, a favorite with his plain neighbors.

—A remarkable combination of physical forces, applied to purposes of war has lately been made the subject of experiment at Antwerp with a view to the defense of the passes of the Scheldt. Torpedoes are placed in the river, and cameras similar to those used by photographers are adjusted, so that an object directly over one of them will present its image in the instrument situated upon the shore at any convenient distance. As soon as the image of an approaching hostile vessel appears in the camera, an electric current is sent through a wire to the torpedo which underlies it, and the explosion takes place.

—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 14th November, gives the following: "A shocking railway accident has occurred in Bohemia. A night passenger train containing some two hundred and fifty men of the 28th Hungarian regiment, who were going on furlough, having completed their drill with the breechloaders, got into a snowdrift near the station of Horowitz, and was run into by a luggage train coming after it. The three hindmost carriages, where the unfortunate soldiers were packed, were broken to atoms, and nearly one-half of the inmates killed and more or less severely wounded. As the wreck has not yet been cleared away (it is the fourth day), the number of casualties has not been exactly ascertained, but according to what is known until now, some thirty-three men have lost their lives; nine were found dead on the spot, four have died since, and twenty men are still missing and are supposed to be buried under the wreck. Some seventy are more or less wounded, forty-four severely. The fourth carriage was a first-class one, where the officers of the detachment and some civilians were seated. It was broken to pieces, but its inmates escaped unhurt. Strange to say, with the exception of a brakesman, none of the servants of the company received the slightest injury."

—The following executions are announced to take place this month:

A negro named William F. Foster will be hanged in Baltimore next Friday. Foster killed a colored woman named Emaline Parks, in September last.

William H. Green will be hanged in Litchfield, Connecticut, on Friday of this week, for poisoning his wife.

Whalen, the murderer of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, will pay the penalty of his crime in Ottawa, Canada, on the 10th.

John Hoag will be hanged in Rochester, New York, on the 15th.

Kate Johnson, the murderess, was sentenced to be hanged in Buffalo, on the 18th.

James Peter Phillips, for killing his wife, will be hanged in Richmond, Virginia, on the 18th.

At the same time and place a colored girl named Sally Anderson, will be hanged for incendiarism.

John McCane will be deprived of his life by hanging, on the 18th, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, for horse-stealing. The crime was made a capital offense by the Legislature of Virginia last winter, and this will be the first execution under that law.

A man named Wooley will be executed in Monmouth County, New Jersey, on the 24th, for the murder of Hartshorne Fleming.

—Indian Commissioner Taylor, Gen. Terry and Col. Tappan, of the Indian Peace Commission, are in the city at present, and the other members of the board are expected. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says of this commission: "A strong effort will be made to induce Congress to pass such measures and make such appropriations as are deemed necessary to enable the commission to carry out its policy for the civilization and welfare of the Indians. In the event of failure to secure the result, they will recommend that the Indian Bureau be transferred from the Interior to the War Department, as, in the opinion of the commission, military law is better than no law."

—The New York *News* tells of the arrest of a woman by the name of Mrs. Mary A. Gatewood, respectably connected in New Orleans, who, afflicted with kleptomania, robbed two milliners in New York a few days since. She was followed to her residence in Washington place and there arrested. At this she showed some emotion, but asked for a few minutes privacy. She went up stairs, Detective Vaughan following at a distance, and entered the water closet. Shortly after she entered Vaughan heard a rushing sound as of water, and as it continued, he pulled open the door. Mrs. Gatewood was leaning against the wall, a large stream of blood rushing from her throat, a razor in her hand, quite dead.

—The London correspondent of the *Times* says that he saw in London, the other day, a handbill inviting the burglars, thieves, and ticket-of leave men of the vicinity to attend a lecture on Prison Life, by Jerry Burke, a converted thief, who has dbeen in every prison but one in the metropolis. There are bands of converted prize-fighters, and nigger minstrels, who go about holding revival meetings in the English manufacturing districts. The most popular is a converted nigger minstrel, who sings rousing revival hyms, with banjo accompaniments, which are applauded and encored by admiring crowds. At times this brother's zeal pushes him into a short hallelujah breakdown, which has a great effect, after which they unite in prayer.

—A woman by the name of McCullough, cursed with a thriftless husband, lately left her home in Rochester, N. Y., to sell sewing machines for a living. During her absence a young woman by the name of Barber was hired to care for her four children, one of them an infant. It seemed this child was more troublesome than Barber bargained for, so she coolly put it on the floor, danced the life nearly out of it, and then held its hands on a red hot stove until nearly burned off, under which infliction the poor thing, it is needless to say, expired. The fiend has been arrested and held in a charge of murder.

THE RECENT STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Our telegraph columns contain the particulars of a frightful accident on the Ohio river, in the vicinity of Warsaw, the like of which the press has not been called upon to chronicle since the details of the memorable Sultana disaster were given the public. From all that can be learned, or is likely to be until an official inquiry shall satisfy the public, this terrible incident in the history of river navigation, was the result of failure on the part of one of the pilots to hear the signal of the approaching boat. Both boats were full of passengers, and as their capacity was that of double-deckers, we may reasonably expect that the loss of life was fully up to the estimates made by the surviving officers of either. We will hope that it may have been otherwise, and that the rumors that have prevailed on our streets that many citizens of Memphis were among the list of passengers of the descending boat, and some among the lost, is untrue. So far, diligent inquiry by the agent of the Associated Press here has failed to procure the names of any among the lost or saved who claimed or claim this city as their place of residence.

THE RAILWAY DESTINIES OF MEMPHIS.

The Southern Railroad Association proposes to build a road from Memphis to Paducah. The real end sought, beyond the acquisition of $800,000, is the control of freights and travel from the West. At a very early day the wealth of Arkansas becomes tributary to Memphis. This consummation is achieved not only through the completion of the road designated, but by steady adhesion to a fixed purpose, through a series of years. Col. ETHEL H. PORTER has become, as President of a road to Iron Mountain, Mo., the holder of more than a million acres of the richest alluvial lands in the valley of the Mississippi. To this road, which will constitute a levee on the western shore of the Mississippi from Belmont to this point and Helena, it is supposed that Congress will lend a share of vast sums now lavished upon like enterprises in other sections of the Union. Lands redeemed from overflow by this road will be worth tenfold its cost, and since the quantity of cotton thus added to the crop of the United States will lessen the cost of the commodity, New England is more interested than the South in the construction of Col. PORTER'S Iron Mountain Road. The convergence of the wealth, travel and commerce of Arkansas, (destined to be one of the richest of American States) at Memphis, renders the ownership of the shortest possible road from Memphis to Northern cities, of infinite value to the so-called Southern Railroad Association.

But there is even a wider field for contemplation. In the olden time, planters looked with infinite satisfaction over broad fields adorned with snow white harvests and each proprietor was a little monarch, boastful of the good order and and prosperity that reigned in his little principality. Memphis sits enthroned on the Chickasaw Bluffs and looks far beyond Arkansas for the confines of her imperial domains.

In bygone years Memphis, like idolaters of the Orient, bowed before the rising sun; now the adolescent city turns to the west and beholds the sun sinking each day behind pillars of fire and gold. The greater the number of roads converging at this point from States and cities east of the Mississippi river, the greater the trade and travel that will be drawn through Arkansas over the Little Rock Road to this city.

Vicksburg, New Orleans and St. Louis will be rivals of Memphis in competing for trade and travel from the western ocean. To determine the relative amount of western trade and travel which will fall to the share of each of these cities, we must inquire as to the facilities furnished for reaching cities and states east of Memphis. Lateral roads, like the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central, which now prove detrimental to the growth and trade of this city, will then contribute largely to its prosperity. The Mississippi and Tennessee Road will become profitable to its shareholders, and Memphis must flourish as never before. The very facility with which passengers and freight may be distributed everywhere from this point by our present railroad system, will draw to Memphis a larger share of Western traffic and trade than will fall to the share of St. Louis, Vicksburg or New Orleans. In winter, passengers for New York will prefer Southern roads and remain as long as possible in Southern latitudes. The bulk of trade will prefer Memphis since heavy freights will leave the railroad at the nearest possible point and find its way by water to New York or Europe; travelers will be drawn hither because of the many roads converging here from the East and South and by considerations of safety and comfort in winter.

From these reflections we may infer that the most important road for this city is that which most speedily gives us connexion with the western ocean; the next is that which draws to us twenty millions of trade, developed by a road connecting Memphis and Selma; and the third is that road which will redeem Northern Arkansas from overflow, add one fifth to the cotton crop of the United States, and give us direct connection with St. Louis. Then, that Memphis may constitute a point in the shortest line of traffic and travel from Eastern cities to New Orleans, and make the eastern marshes of the Mississippi as valuable as those on the west will be rendered by Col. PORTER, it becomes the duty of Col. MITCHELL to secure for his road the same Governmental aid that may be granted to Col. PORTER. This Mississippi road should be built immediately, and on the shortest possible route, and when this is accomplished, and ends achieved to which we have here adverted, Memphis will stand unrivalled among cities in the southern valley of the Mississippi.

A CASE was recently decided in the Superior Court of Norwich, Conn., which is well worth the attention of forwarders and merchants. The Providence and Stonington Railroad Company was sued for the loss of thirty-three bales of goods. The plaintiffs based their claim on the neglect of the defendants to have boats of sufficient capacity to carry forward all the freight sent over the road from Boston to Groton, by means of which the thirty-three bales were detained in the defendants' depot at Groton and burned, and they obtained a verdict for the amount claimed. This settles the principle that when a company advertises to carry articles from one point to another, they must be prepared to do so when they are put in their charge, or suffer any consequences that may result from their negligence, inattention, or inability. It will not do to store goods and dispatch them when a favorable chance occurs, subjecting the owners to inconvenience, and in some instances loss, from a fall in prices. This verdict will direct public notice to a point of great importance to the business community, and no doubt good will result from the action in the case mentioned.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS

Yesterday we gave to the readers of the APPEAL the views upon this subject of Senator SUMNER. Below we append those of Senator MORTON, given in a note to the editor of the New York *World* a few days since:

In the first place I do not intend to introduce a bill directing the immediate payment in greenbacks of that portion of the five-twenty bonds issued five years ago, and have never said I did, to Secretary McCulloch or any body else. In the next place, I did not, during the canvass, recant what I said in the Senate with regard to the payment of the five-twenties in greenbacks. No speech by me, to that effect, has ever been made.

What I urged during the canvass was, that the first duty of the Government was to return to specie payment, which, when accomplished, would settle all questions as to the mode of paying the bonds. I further urged that the Government had no right to issue new legal tender notes, and make them applicable to the payment of bonds, arguing that such notes could not be made to sustain the same relations to the bonds, in law or equity, that was sustained by the existing notes, and that the further issue of such notes would indefinitely postpone the return to specie payment. These propositions were fully stated in my speech in the Senate last summer, in which I argued the legal right of the Government to use the existing legal tender notes in payment of the bonds. I also argued, at various times during the canvass, that whatever might be the law on the subject, the Government could not pay the bonds, or any considerable portion, in coin, while the currency remained depreciated, and that an improvement of the currency, by bringing it up to par, was a necessary condition precedent to the payment of the bonds in gold; that if the Government could not procure gold enough to redeem three hundred and sixty-five million dollars of legal tender notes, it was folly to talk about paying the bonds in gold; that the question of the mode of paying the bonds will become important only by a continuance of a depressed currency, without taking steps to improve it; that to take the surplus gold in the Treasury, and apply it to the purchase of bonds in the market which will not fall due for fourteen years, would not be paying the bonds, but shaving them, and would be an improper use of the means by which the paper of the Government, overdue and dishonored, should be redeemed.

These propositions are not inconsistent with any thing I said in the Senate.

The New York *Bulletin*, commenting upon the various projects proposed to bring the country to a "specie basis," publishes the following in its issue of Wednesday:

The importance of returning to the stable basis of hard money as a circulating medium, or rather to a paper currency having coin for its security, is becoming more and more impressed upon the mercantile community. Immediately at the close of the war, when a very large business was done in the country, when inflation was at the highest point and the government revenue large, an extremely erroneous idea was formed as to the time when we should be able to resume coin payments. Even the able and usually cautious gentleman who is at the head of our financial department, Secretary McCulloch, formed a very erroneous opinion as to the real position of finances, business and industrial affairs in the United States, when in his message of December, 1865, he fixed a certain period, and that period less than two years distant, for the return to specie payment.

But notwithstanding the great importance of the subject, there is no question upon which such various and conflicting views are expressed by financial writers. It is apparent, however, to those who think at all deliberately upon the subject that specie payments can not be safely resumed in a very short period; the process must be very gradual.

No method has yet been suggested for a safe resumption which does not provide for first withdrawing a part of the legal tender notes. A prominent morning journal of this city has lately proposed that the surplus gold of the Treasury be used from to time in purchasing legal tenders which should not be again issued, and thus the volume of greenbacks afloat would be gradually diminished; this plan is well enough if it be carried out judiciously and with proper regard to the wants of the business community. Another method of accomplishing the same ultimate object, is in the sale of long bonds for greenbacks, which could be done whether the Government had any surplus revenues or not.

Taxation should be reduced to the lowest possible point which will enable the government to pay its yearly expenses and interest, and have a certain surplus, say $40,000,000 yearly, to be applied towards the discharge of its debt; and this surplus for some years to come should be applied to the reduction of the legal tenders.

A vital error is made in the various plans for resumption in not stating clearly and definitely that the process must be attended with difficulty and severe trial to business interests—the return from a period of inflation to one of sound currency can never be an easy road to travel.

By Telegraph.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT!

Collision of Steamers United States and America.

Frightful Loss of Life by Fire and Water.

Latest and Fullest Particulars.

More than One Hundred Persons Killed.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—The steamers United States and America, of the Louisville and Cincinnati mail line, collided last night two miles above Warsaw. They afterward took fire and burned to the water's edge. Forty persons are reported lost, among them many ladies. No particulars as yet. The United States was from Cincinnati, and the America from Louisville.

All the ladies on board the America were saved. Thirty ladies and a number of gentlemen on board the United States were lost. The officers of both boats were all saved except the third clerk of the United States. A deep feeling of anxiety prevails to get full particulars. The accident was caused by mistaken signals.

THE LATEST.

The Madison (Ind.) *Courier* says of the terrible accident on the Ohio river last night: At half past eleven o'clock last night the magnificent steamers United States, ascending, and the America, descending, collided at Rayle' landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side. The United States had a quantity of petroleum oil on her guards. The America struck her on the starboard, or right hand side, forward of the steps, cutting into her a considerable distance, sinking her in about two minutes, to the main deck. The fire was communicated in the lower way to the petroleum oil, and as soon as the boats collided they were in flames. It is said that some mistake was made in the signals—that the America blew her whistle twice, which the pilot on the United States apparently did not hear, and the American again signaled by two blasts of the whistle, and then it was that the United States answered, but it was too late—as the steamers were at the point of collision. The excitement was intense. It is supposed that seventy-five or eighty persons here lost their lives. Several of our citizens were on the United States, returning from Cincinnati; three of those: Mr Steele Precut, Lew Vance and O. P. Sappington, are among the missing. The receiving clerk of the United States, James Johns, is also missing. It is estimated—but under the circumstances, this must be a mere guess, that thirty-three women on the United States were lost. Mr. W. C. Taylor, Clerk of the America, after securing the boat's register and valuables, went through the cabin, kicking in the state-room doors; and to this precaution and the cool intrepidity of Mr. Taylor no lives were lost on the America.

Our townsman, Harvey Foster, was on the United States, returning from Cincinnati, and he informs us that he and a party from this city had just left the ladies' cabin, where they had left Mr. Innskeep and lady, and were standing in the cabin, near the clerk's office. A Mr. Bright was on the outside and came running in, saying, "the boats are running together," and just then he felt the shock, and looking around immediately, saw that all forward was in flames. He then ran aft, and with the help of a deck hand lowered one arm of the fenders, on which they floated ashore. Mr. Innskeep and lady jumped from the United States to the deck of the America, a distance of fifteen feet, and were saved, losing all their clothing.

The survivors of the terrible accident unite in praise of the management of the America after the collision. It was not thirty seconds after the boats collided before the United States was a mass of flames from stem to stern. The America might have been saved, had she not attempted to save the passengers on the "States," which it was her duty to do, and those who were saved owe their lives to the coolness and courage of the officers of the America. Her engines were kept moving until the boat was made fast to the shore. The pilot stood at his post until the pilot-house was burning around him, and then left to avoid suffocation. The destruction of these fine and costly steamers, and the more terrible result in the loss of life, and the fate of missing friends, has cast a gloom over the entire community. We still hope that our missing friends have made the shore at some point below and have been saved.

THE VERY LATEST.

Midnight.—As yet no list of the casualties by the disaster last night has reached this point. It is known, however, that several prominent citizens of Louisville have been lost, among them is Mr Wm. Garvin, of the firm of Garvin, Bell & Co. Boats from the wreck are hourly expected at Madison and Cincinnati. Mr. Cumin's Madison special gives the names of a few survivors, but no Tennesseeans appear on the list.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, December 5.—To the utter surprise of the entire community here, Gov. Holden has commuted the sentence of the negro Alexander Willis, condemned to be executed yesterday, for the murder of Alexander Selb, to imprisonment for life. It is a matter of conjecture among many what could have influenced such an extraordinary Executive clemency. The murder was brutal and atrocious beyond comparison, and still excites the highest indignation among the colored citizens here. A prominent Judge of the Supreme Court is reported to have said Willis has been a trouble all his life. This may account for the Governor's executive action.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The *Herald* says: "Some important discoveries of smuggling were made in this port the other day, and we understand that Collector Smythe and Treasury detectives have got on the trial of an extensive ring of smugglers, extending from this city to the Canadian boeders, and that we may possibly have some developments in the smuggling business at par with the doings of the whisky rings."

The *Tribune* says that President Johnson, having had the first column of his message stolen, now decides to send that document to both Houses of Congress in manuscript.

Mr. Jas. M. McCurlin, the Republican candidate for Congress in the 5th Congressional district at the November election, yesterday commenced proceedings looking toward the contesting of the election of his successful opponent, the Hon. John Morrissey. Mr. McCurlin bases his action on an allegation that Mr. Morrissey has not had a legal residence in this country of sufficient length of time to entitle him to a seat in Congress.

It is stated that Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, yesterday reprieved Hester Vaugn, under sentence of death for the murder of her infant.

There was a report in the gold rooms this afternoon that riots have taken place in Paris and that Napoleon had been killed, and gold advanced one and two per cent on the report and great excitement was occasioned thereby.

The snow storm extended to Boston, and other points east, this morning. It is still snowing here.

The *Commercial* says that money closed easy. The rumored death of Napoleon, and the report that trouble had occurred between Prussia and Turkey, caused gold to jump to 136¾, but it relapsed to 136.

It is stated that proceedings have been instituted against Vanderbilt to compel him to return the $1,000,000 of Erie money received last spring, and requiring him to take back $5,000,000 worth of stock, which was taken by the Company from him at 70.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, December 5.—There are vague rumors afloat in this city of a general seizure of newspapers and of conflicts between the troops and mobs at Paris. These rumors, though not confirmed, have caused a panic in the commercial circles of this city.

The *Times* in an article on the Alabama claims argues against the Government yielding to the new demands of Mr. Seward, that the questions of International law be submitted to the Commissioners. The *Times* says the American Commissioner will come committed against England, and claims that by national law the British Commissioner will be driven to an opposite view. The *Times* regrets that Lord Stanley has been robbed of the glory of the settlement of the International, but is certain that Lord Clarendon and whoever the Foreign Secretary may be, will pursue the same policy.

It is reported that John Bright has peremptorily declined the office of Secretary of State for India, and insisted on the appointment of the Earl of Kimberly as Foreign Secretary, in place of the Earl of Clarendon. It is believed his wish in this connection will be acceded to. The full list of ministers is to be completed Monday.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, December 5.—The case of Jefferson Davis goes to the United States Supreme Court.

It is understood to-day that it is the intention of Gen. Stoneman to proceed at once to apply the 14th Amendment in filling the offices of Clerks of Courts and Commonwealth Attorneys.

It is officially stated that the July interest on the state debt of two per cent. will be paid on the 1st of January. In the United States Circuit Court this morning the Chief Justice gave certificates of a division of opinion on the motion to quash the Davis indictment. The case of Mr. Davis in this Court was then continued until the May term, in order that the motion to quash the indictment may be decided in the Supreme Court, before the case is called again. The Court then directed that a removal of the bail bond of the prisoner be made.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—The first race over the Metairie course to-day was a mile dash for all ages, for a purse of $250, in which Betty Bay beat Jack Gamble and Gilroy. Time, 1:57.

The second race was a sweepstakes for three year olds, two mile heats, in which there were nine entries; entrance fee $25, p. p., the club to give $500. It was won by Sundown, who walked over the course.

The third race was two-mile heats for a purse of $300, which was won by Melligan's b. c. Daniel Boon, distancing Chemisette and Boneta on the first heat. Time, 4:10½. The track was very heavy and sticky. In the second round Chemisette broke her left hind leg below the pasture joint.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CAIRO, December 5.—Down—Dexter, 3 a.m.; Clifton, 4 a.m.; Belle Memphis, 3 p.m.; P. H. Strader, 3 p.m. Up—Kate Kinney and City of Cairo, 8 a.m.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—The river is falling, with ten feet seven inches in the canal. The weather is cloudy and moderately warm. Barometer rising.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, December 5.—General Grant arrived this morning and although a severe snow storm was prevailing he rode in an open carriage through the principal streets, which were crowded with people, to Gen. Burnside's residence, where many persons had an opportunity of saluting him.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—To day's proceedings in the National Board of Trade were devoted to the finances. The matter was finally referred to a Committee of Seven, who will report on Monday.

GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, December 5.—A fire this morning destroyed the wholesale drug store of W. H. Dial and the Internal Revenue office. The building and stock of drugs were insured for about one-half their worth.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—A delegation of Sacs and Fox Indians called on the President to-day, to complain of their agent, who, they charge, is using his power for the benefit of traders regardless of their interests.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Cotton is a shade heavier and lower; uplands 24½@24¾c. Superfine Flour 5 60@6 10. Rice dull. Coffee steady. Sugar, quiet; Cuba 11@11¾c. Molasses, quiet, 66@67c. Wheat very firm.

Dry Goods—Stan ard brown sheeting 15@15½; prints, 12½c; printing cloths, 7¾@7½c; other grades are unchanged.

Money—the market is easier. Call loans, 6@8c. Sterling, steady, 9½@9¾. Gold, 36¾@. There is no change in Government or State bonds.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—Flour, quiet; XX, $7 00. Corn, in fair demand but lower, 77@78c. Oats, firm, 65@. Bran, dull and unchanged. Hay, prime and choice scarce; fair, $20 00@22 00. Pork, in request at $25 50. Bacon, firmer, shoulders, 12c; clear rib sides, 16c; clear sides, 16½c. Lard, quiet but firm, 14½c; keg, 17c. Sugar firm, receipts all sold; common 8c; prime, 12c; yellow clarified, 11¾@12½c. Molasses, firm; common, 47@50c; choice, 65c. Whisky, quiet; Western, $1 09@1 09½. Coffee, firm; fair, 14@14½c; prime, 15¾@17. Cotton, sales 2600 bales; market easier; middlings, 24¾@25c; movements were stopped by rumors of disturbances in Paris; receipts, 97 bales; exports, 8 41. Gold, 35¾. Sterling, commercial 48@48½c; bank 37½@37¾c. New York sight, ¼@⅜ discount.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—Tobacco, sales 25 hhds low grades; 1 lot leaf $4 25@14 25. Cotton, 24c. Hog, $7 75@8 25. Pork, 23 50@24 00. Bulk shoulders, 9½@9¾c; sides, 13½@13¾c. Lard, 16c. Grain unchanged. Whisky, new, free, $1 05. Receipts of cotton for the week, 8331 bales.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—Tobacco unchanged, superfine flour 5@6 25. Wheat $1 60@1 62. Corn 63@70c. Oats 53@56c. Pork $22 50 bid. Bulk shoulders 9@9½c; clear sides 14c. Bacon, sides 16@16½c. Lard 14c. Whisky 95c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Family flour, $7 50@7 75. Wheat $1 78. Corn 68c. Oats 62@63. Cotton dull and nominal, 23c. Whisky 98c. Pork $23. Bacon, shoulders 9½@9¾c; sides 13@13½c. Lard 15c; $14½c. Butter 35@38c. Cheese 17@18c. Apples $2 25@3 50. Coffee 21@25c. Sugar 15@15½c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—Cotton lower, closing heavy; sales 8,000 bales; uplands, 11d; Orleans, 11¾d.

LONDON, December 5.—Consols closed at 93¼@93⅝. 5-20's quiet and easier at 74¾.

FRANKFORT, December 5.—United States 5-20's closed at 79¾.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed Report of the Proceedings of Thursday, December 3, 1868.

Senate.

Speaker Senter called the Senate to order at 10 a.m., and nineteen members answered to their names.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Wyatt: Bill to provide for the sale of the Winchester and Alabama Railroad. Passed first reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Elliott: To prevent the wanton and useless destruction of fish and game of the State. [We publish the text of this bill elsewhere.]

By Mr. Smith: Bill requiring persons deputized to act as constables to give a bond of $5000 to the County Commissioners at Memphis. Passed first reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend an act establishing a Municipal Court at Memphis. Passed.

To amend the charter of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad. Withdrawn by Mr. Rodgers for amendment.

House.

The House met at 10 o'clock a.m., Speaker Richards in the Chair, and seventy members present.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Taylor, of Carter and Johnson: A bill to amend the Constitution by requiring colored citizens to do military duty, and subjecting them to the same taxes as white men. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Ryder: A bill relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

By Mr. Cordell: Bill to amend an act passed December 4, 1867, relative to immigration, appropriating —— dollars annually for immigration purposes. Passed first reading and referred to Committee on Immigration.

Mr. Richards moved to amend by changing the name of the Memphis City Savings Institution to the "City Bank." Adopted.

MEMPHIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At the request of Mr. Hamilton the bill introduced by him yesterday to charter the public schools of Memphis and to create a Board of Education therefor, was taken up on its second reading and passed, as amended by the Committee on Education and Public Schools.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

To incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Bank of Tennessee. Passed as amended by Committee on Incorporations.

To incorporate the Shelby County Agricultural College.

House bill incorporating the Memphis Bethel, with an amendment incorporating the Carruthers Literary Society of Cumberland University. Passed third reading.

Mr. Richards offered a resolution in lieu, that the Governor shall not issue any bonds to be appropriated by the Omnibus Bill, until the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller shall have first ascertained that the bonds heretofore appropriated have been judicially expended.

Mr. Hewett moved to lay the resolution in lieu on the table. Carried—ayes 39, noes 28.

After the rejection of other amendments, the resolution was adopted by 46 to 22.

Adjourned.

DIED.

HOFFA—At Auvergne Plantation, Tallahatchie county, Miss., on Tuesday morning, the 24th of November, HENRY, aged 5 years and 2 months, son of J. M. Hoffa and Elizabeth Donelson Martin.

MASONIC TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

At a meeting of Leila Scott Lodge, No. 289, F. and A. M., held at their hall in Memphis, on December 3, 1868, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Lodge in regard to the death of Brother FREDERICK HOCK, beg leave to report the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to call from our Lodge below to the Celestial Lodge Above our late Brother, FREDERICK HOCK; be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of Leila Scott Lodge, No. 289, Free and Accepted Masons, humbly bow to the inscrutable decrees of our Grand Master Above, and express our grief at the untimely death of our beloved brother.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved widow, orphans and relatives.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Memphis Appeal.

Respectfully submitted,
AUGUST BLUM,
THOS. DONELLY,
AUGUST CORRELL,
Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Notice.

I HAVE this day retired from the firm of Ladd, James & Fitchner. In order to give my attention to farming. The Commission Business will be continued by James & Fitchner, who will settle the business of the late firm.

T. G. LADD.

December 5, 1868. dec 3t

JAMES & FITCHNER,

Commission Merchants,

No. 176 Front Street,

Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Produce and Provisions.

Orders and consignments solicited. dec6 1w

Spicer & Sharpe,

354 MAIN STREET,

MAGEVENEY BLOCK.

FAMILIES in the country and city will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock. Our Goods are fresh, and selected expressly for family use.

New Sugars and New Syrups.

Currants, Citron, Sultans, Valencia and Malaga Raisins—of the new crop.

Turkish Prunes—new crop.

Spanish Olives—very fine—new crop.

Cross & Blackwell's celebrated English Pickles—a full assortment, all sizes—new and fresh.

Chocolate—Baker's—new and fresh.

dec6 tf SPICER & SHARPE.

BRICKWORK.

THOMAS CUBBINS can always be found at 191 MAIN STREET, corner Washington. Leave orders.

THOMAS CUBBINS.

SILKS, SILKS, AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

VELVET CLOAKS, CLOTH CLOAKS.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, MERINOES.

JUST RECEIVED,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

DUCHESS BALMORALS,

10-4 WHITE BLANKETS, $4 Per Pair. FLANNELS OFFERED LOW

MENKEN BROTHERS.

READ! READ! READ!

LADIES, READ!

A NEW ARRIVAL AT

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

—OF—

AN IMMENSE NEW STOCK

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Breakfast Shawls,
Ladies' and Misses' Hoods,
Ladies' and Misses' Jackets,
Ladies' and Misses' Skirts,

Which will be sold during the week

AT A GREAT REDUCTION

FROM PREVIOUS PRICES.

Also, an Immense New Stock of

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We would also call the attention of the Ladies to our LATE ARRIVAL OF

Black Astrachan Cloth,
White Astrachan Cloth,
Colored Artrachan Cloth,

Which is now the most Fashionable Cloth for Cloaks and Muffs in the market. Ladies wishing Cloaks and Muffs of these Goods, can have them

Made to order at our Cloak Manufactory

A GOOD FIT WILL BE GUARANTEED.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

242 Main Street, Corner Jefferson.

NEW ADVERTISEMNT'S

Removal.

The Manhattan Savings Bank,

(FORMERLY LEVY & BERG),

Have removed to the

Corner of Main and Madison Sts.,

In the building formerly occupied by the Commercial Bank. dec6 1w

NEW GOODS

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS!

No. 265,

Corner Main and Court.

Sterling Silver Wares,
Very Superior Watches,
Rich Jewelry and Diamonds,
Fine French Clocks,

(In Marble and Gold Bronze).

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.)

dec6 1m s 265 MAIN STREET.

CHEAP FOR CASH

WE have in store for sale low for cash or city acceptance, the following articles:

650

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

CENTRAL BAPTIST SABBATH SCHOOL.—This Sabbath School will meet this morning at 9½ o'clock, at the Tabernacle.

THE REV. J. R. GRAVES will preach at Endora Church, White's Station, on Sunday next at 11 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Third and Poplar streets—Rev. F. H. Bowman, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m.

CHILDREN'S Furs. Francisco & Wiggin. 4t

TO-DAY elegant lunch at 15 Jefferson street. 1m

500 No. 1 Satinet suits, $7 50 per suit at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

THE MARKETS are now open every afternoon from two till seven o'clock.

BANKRUPTS discharged yesterday—James Holmes and James Hollister.

OUR STREETS are daily thronged with strangers from the adjoining country coming in to buy Christmas and other stores.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE—Just received and for sale cheap by Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street. tf

FOR SALE.—A good paying business. Only a small cash capital required. Address "R. S. T." this office. 6.

Black Alpacas, just received at very low prices. Herzog & Bro.

THE JUSTICES' Courts were yesterday totally devoid of interest. Local news of importance, indeed, of all sorts was never scarcer.

IF YOU want to see a splendid assortment of chamber, parlor and dining room furniture cheap, and no humbug, call at E. Fegans, 256 Second street, Irving block. 1w

WANTED.—One of the best known and oldest dry goods clerks in Memphis wishes a situation in some prominent house. Address I., APPEAL office. 3t.

EMMETT SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 6 Madison street, has for sale City, County, and School Scrip, in amounts to suit tax payers. 2w

PEABODY HAT! Peabody Hat! Peabody Hat! Francisco & Wiggin, 307 Main street. 4t

JOE LOCKE, 236½ Main street, has all the latest monthlies, weeklies and dailies from everywhere, New Orleans Picayune, Times and Price Current on file. t.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE—Just received and for sale cheap by Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street. tf

FINE TOBACCO.—S. Steinberg, No. 200 Front street, keeps a full supply of tobacco, both smoking and chewing. Call and get a box of the *Grand Duchesse* smoking tobacco. 1w.

NEW arrival of Ladies' Furs at Francisco & Wiggin's, 307 Main street. 4t

FREE LUNCH.—La Fontaine has returned, to rejoin his old friends. He gives a grand Opening Free Lunch at his old stand, 243 Second Street, between 11 and 1 o'clock Monday next, where he opens the finest imported liquors, and hopes to see his old friends.

NORFOLK OYSTERS.—Old Virginia oysters in kegs and cans just received by Express at Memphis Oyster Depot, 36 Jefferson, at 75 cents per can. 3t

LADIES READ!—Read the advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bros. in another column. They have received and will open on Monday, one of the most magnificent stocks of winter goods ever opened in Memphis. Particular notice called to the Astrachans.

WHAT is built up all the large cities in the world and made them prosperous manufactories of all kinds? Several parties are now engaged in our city; all they need to sustain them is the support of the country. No better Soaps are manufactured than those made by O. F. Prescott & Co. If you are an unbeliever give them a trial. You can also light up your houses with the best and safest light in the world. Call at No. 40 Jefferson street. 2t

GRAND OPENING OF JOHN O'CONNOR'S BEER SALOON.—The grand opening of John O'Connor's beer and elegant saloon—"the Emerald," Main street, opposite the Overton Hotel, will take place to-morrow at half past eleven o'clock forenoon. The opening will be celebrated with a grand free lunch and old fashioned "house warming," to which all are most heartily invited. The best wines, liquors, ales and cigars always to be found at the bar.

"Duchesse" Kid Gloves. Herzog & Bro.

A REPLY TO DR. FORD.—Reuben Dailey announces that he will reply to Dr. Ford's sermon entitled "An Infidel," this morning, at 11 a. m., in the Municipal Court room. The public are earnestly invited.

THE general meeting of the U. H. R. Association will be held this Sunday, December 6th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Memphis Club, for election of officers.
HENRY KLEIN, Sec'y.

200 Nice Overcoats, from $7 50 to $15, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. nov28 tf

FREE LUNCH daily at Raggio's, 15 Jefferson street. 1m

500 Ladies' Cloaks, latest styles, and elegantly trimmed, from $6 50 to $35, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

THE LATEST FASHIONS —Our young men who desire to be up with the times and the fashions should call on McGeoy, the merchant tailor, 235 Second street, and examine his elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings and overcoat material. McGeoy's is the handsomest stock in town, and he is prepared to make perfect fits in every style of garment. We advise our readers to call and see him without delay and make their selections. tf

CARPETS AND FURNITURE—Just received and for sale cheap by Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street. tf

MINK Collars. Francisco & Wiggin. 4t

TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, ETC.—Messrs. Podesta & Cazsass, corner of North Court and Main street, have on hand a very large and choice stock of Fruits and Confectionery, of the finest and most desirable qualities. They have, also, on hand, and are receiving daily, a full assortment of everything in the line of holiday toys, and especially fire-works, which they will open to the public, and offer for sale, on the 1st proximo. nov 28 tf

LADIES! If you want a good Cloak for little money, go to Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

AN UNNATURAL CONDITION—A MAN DISCARDS A RELIC.—J. D. Edwards, that prince of panderers to the public taste, on the corner of South Court and Second streets, has put all other oyster sellers in the back ground, by selling oysters that were formerly sold here at one dollar and twenty-five cents by Bliss, at seventy-five cents per can. He also keeps on hand everything in the way of game, fish, fowls and vegetables that the taste of the epicure can demand. Call on him when you wish to tickle the palate and save the pocket. His motto is quick sales and small profits. Don't forget that two bears are to be stoaked up to-day at J. D. Edwards' at twenty five cents per pound. 2t

THE "Peabody" Hat a great success. For sale *only* at Francisco & Wiggin's. 4t

LADIES' Furs. Francisco & Wiggin. 4t

LADIES! All kinds of Dress Goods, lower than any place in the city, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

THERE IS NO instance on record where a man who advertised liberally failed of success.

A large stock of Embroideries, at very low figures, at Herzog & Bro.'s, Clark's Marble Block.

MESSRS. BIGLEY, MELLERSH & Co. are prepared to furnish, at the very shortest notice, hotels, factories or private dwellings with coal or wood in any quantity or of any quality. Call at their office, corner South Court and Main streets, and leave your orders for fuel. 2t

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!—Dr. J. Linforman, Surgeon Chiropodist, at St. Louis, has arrived for the purpose of curing Corns, Bunions and ingrowing nails. He cures without pain or drawing blood, by a new process. Give him a call at the Overton Hotel, for a few days. 2t

KNOCKED DOWN.—A man named Murphy was knocked down and badly beaten by a man named Holliday, on Friday night about 8 o'clock, on Union street, near the first bayou bridge. Holliday was arrested by officers Holman and Slaten, and locked up in the Second District station house.

THE EAGLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 344 Main street, has the largest and best retail assortment of boots and shoes in the Southwest. The very best custom work done to order. Call and examine our goods, or leave your measure, and we guarantee to make a good fit or no pay.

CHALLENGE.—For fine job work go to C. A. Beebe's, No. 7 Madison street, who is now receiving large additions to his material, such as new and beautiful type, borders, stationery, inks, etc., etc., by which his facilities are very greatly increased for doing the finest and most beautiful job printing in the city. Give him your orders. You will still find him at his old stand, No. 7 Madison street.

SHOOTING.—A negro boy came in town yesterday morning and reported at headquarters that a Mr. Wright, who lives about ten miles from town on the Hernando road, had shot and killed a negro man named Louis a few hours before. Col. Burditt sent officers Garrett and Connel immediately out to the scene, and later in the day the Coroner went out. Up to a late hour last evening none of them had returned.

GOING IT ALONE.—The late firm of Power & McGeoy having been dissolved by mutual agreement, I take pleasure in informing my patrons and friends that I have removed my place of business to No. 15 West Court street, in the rear of **Pooley & Barnum's** jewelry store, where I can at all times be found with a well assorted stock of goods, and where I will carry on the Merchant Tailoring business as before. Cutting and repairing done on short notice.
JOHN POWER.
21.

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION COURSE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Memphis Association Course will be held on **Monday evening**, at half past seven o'clock, at the office of Mr. H. T. Tomlinson, No. 17 Madison street, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business. A full attendance is requested. By order,
DAVID M. PHILP, Secretary.
MEMPHIS, December 5, 1868.

"OUR COUNTRY" is the name of a very neatly and handsomely gotten up newspaper, the first number of which was laid on our table yesterday by Mr. James Sullivan, who, in connection with Mr. Ballard, has commenced its publication at Sardis, Miss. The selected reading matter is well chosen and the original articles augur well for the new enterprise. We wish Messrs. Ballard & Sullivan all success in their undertaking and hope they will show the world that "every thing from Sardis is not necessarily a *sardine*."

SIGN PAINTING.—Nothing so sets off a store, office or place of business as a handsome, well-painted and artistic sign. Besides the mere telling the business or bringing a man's name before the people, it is an ornament. Messrs. Hook & LaGrill, Monroe street, between Main and Second street, are artists in this line and have made some of the most beautiful signs in the city. Those in need of such work should call on these gentlemen.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES returned to the office of John League, County Clerk, for the week ending December 5th: Michael Brieslin and Mrs. Bridget Clark; W. W. Goyer and Miss Charlotte Harsoot, T. S. Cullen and Miss Margaret Wheelis, J. G. Solly and Mrs. Nancy Webb, Chas. and Miss Annie Lyman, W. A. Austin and Miss Fannie E. Harding, Lildon and Sharch and Miss Mary L. John L. Hegro couple; in all eight couples.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to inform our readers that, yesterday afternoon, about as the matinée was commencing at the New Memphis Theater, Manager Steinkuhl slipped on the sidewalk, on the west side of the Post Office, and broke his right leg in two places. It is said, Mr. Steinkuhl was picked up and moved to his residence, where Drs. Taylor and Rogers soon attended him. We sincerely condole with "Chris," and hope he may soon be out and attending to business again.

"EHRE DEM EHRE GEBERIHRT."—In passing the store of Messrs J. H. Loewenstine & Bros. yesterday, we saw in the window the beautiful mirror lately voted upon at the late Fair of St. Patrick's Church, as being the most popular dry goods house in Memphis. The mirror is one of the finest pier-glasses that we have ever seen. Several prominent dry goods houses contended for the possession of it, and over thirteen hundred dollars were spent in voting for it by the adherents of the various contestants. The glass bears the following inscription: "Presented to J. H. Loewenstine & Bros. as the cheapest and the most popular dry goods house in the city of Memphis, by the patrons of St. Patrick's Fair."

THE MARKETS presented decidedly a lively and metropolitan appearance yesterday evening. The stalls were covered with every thing in the eatable line that the season produces, or our rapid railroad intercourse with distant points further South can furnish us with. The prices remain in very much the same as on last Saturday. Country produce—eggs, turkeys, butter, etc., have advanced a little, as is always the case as Christmas approaches. Meats and other articles remained the same. The prices asked were as follows: eggs, single dozen, 40c; wholesale, 38c. Butter, single pound, fresh country, 45@50c; Western Reserve, 60c; patent (half milk) 35@40c. Chickens, per pair, 80@$1. Turkeys, single one, $1 50 up to $3, but were the finest we have ever seen. Vegetables of all sorts, except cabbages and potatoes, were scarce and dear. Both markets and meat stores were perfectly surfeited with game—principally venison, bear and wild turkeys. There are besides at the game stalls any quantity of squirrels, ducks quail etc. Prices are not commensurate in cheapness, however, with the quantity offered for sale. Venison is from eight to ten cents per pound, all round, while saddles are 15c. per pound. Wild turkeys are from $2 50 to $3 a pair. Partridges (or *quail*, properly,) are $2 25 per dozen. Fish were not very plentiful—but few stalls had any at all.

Silk Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, in large assortment, at Herzog & Bro's. 294 Main Street, Clark's Marble Block.

OLD CLOTHING MADE NEW.—Thos. H. Hunt & Co., No. 246 Second street, are prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, dying and scouring. They will make old clothes look as good as bran new, and that at a cost which, compared with new ones, is almost nothing. By a new process the original luster and shape of the garment is preserved in an astonishing manner. Gentlemen will consult economy by sending Hunt & Co. their old garments. 2t

THE BANQUET TO DR. LEFTWICH.

What Col. McMahon Would have said if he had made a Speech.

At the late banquet tendered to Dr. Leftwich by the citizens, Col. McMahon was chosen to respond to the regular toast "The Press." The toast came around in its turn and while the assembled patriots were listening for the response it was discovered that the Colonel had left the banqueting hall, and was gone—vamosed. He made his escape, as was afterwards found out, between the enlivening songs of "Landlord fill the flowing bowl" and that melody which rends the lofty of "Old King Cole." We have, however, reliable authority for saying that *had* he endured unto this late period of the evening's festivities, he would have made the best, because the shortest, speech of the occasion, by simply reminding the company that the Press does not *make* speeches—except for other people, politicians and such like, by and through its *reporters*. He would have reminded them, also, of the fact that he had ceased to do this kind of press-work, and had become engaged in the less thankless and more agreeable business of providing widows and orphans, through Life Insurance, as Agent for the St. Louis Mutual. Our information is corroborated by the following having been found in the line of his retreat from the banqueting room, being the sentiment with which he *would* have closed his "eloquent address" had he remained to make it: "Peace, Fellowship, and a cordial Reunion, betwixt *all* our people, of every shade of antecedent, political or religious opinion, who come among us with, or without 'carpet bags,' in honest good purpose to discharge the duties of good, industrious citizens—the only sure *policy of insurance* for the *life* of the Republic, and the best guaranty of prosperity and happiness in all sections of our common country."

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURT—*Hon. Connelly F. Trigg, presiding.*—The criminal docket of the Circuit Court will be taken up on regular call Monday morning.

On opening the court, the case of Anderson vs. White, continued from yesterday, was taken up. Before the court charged the jury, the counsel for the defendant claimed that the suit was prematurely brought, on the ground that an agreement had been made between the contending parties in this suit that, for the security of tenants who might rent the land now in dispute, the rents should be paid over to the heirs, unless by a decree of the Chancery Court of Memphis the suit should be decided in favor of Anderson; then the tenants should become accountable to Anderson. This agreement was dated January 2, 1867. In June of the same year, the Chancery Court issued a decree in favor of Anderson. Now, the defendant's counsel claim that the agreement virtually acknowledged that the heirs held adverse possession at the time that the suit was instituted, which was in August, 1867.

His honor, Judge Trigg, said that from the express conditions of the agreement the situation of the parties now contending in this suit were not to be affected; therefore he would not rule that the suit was prematurely brought.

In charging the jury, the Court held that while trespass had not been committed *mal fides*, yet the plaintiff had been damaged to the value of the lumber felled, destroyed, and taken away for the benefit of the defendant. The jury, after retirement, found damages to the amount of $2000 for plaintiff.

Judgment by default was rendered in the following cases: Nos. 818, 849, 820, and 808 on the Circuit docket; also in cases Nos. 244, 244 247, 254, 256, 258, 259, 260 and 265 on the District docket.

G. W. Carson, a bankrupt, has his discharge, but still has property in the hands of the assignee, for which there is no claimant. He therefore asks for an order to receive back the property and cancel the obligations of the assignee. Granted.

Certain creditors of **J. W. Alexander** and S. A. Given, bankrupts, by attorney on petition, asked an injunction against parties who are proceeding in the County Court of Lauderdale county for a partition of lands, in which the bankrupts own undivided interests—on the ground that the creditors who hold a lien on the interests of Given in the lands, claim that Given is entitled to the entire interest of the firm of Alexander, Given & Co. Injunction refused, on the ground that the assignee of the bankrupts is the proper party to ask the process of the Court for the benefit of the creditors.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The motions entered on the motion docket yesterday and also the cases published for trial were mostly disposed of. To-morrow the following cases will be called:

1416 Nolan vs Beaumont.
1417 Bell vs Bell's Exr.
1418 Union Bank of Tennessee vs Hack et al.
1419 Cooper et al vs O'Nally.
1420 Hunter & Co vs Levy & Co.
1421 Girvin vs Wolf & Co.
1422 Anson vs Winter et al.
1423 Vincent vs Bridges et al.
1424 Keasely vs Sale, Davis & Co.
1425 Lyons vs Cuttle.
1426 Jones vs Harris.
1427 Spencer vs Hildebrand.
1428 Union Bank of Tennessee vs Townsend et al.
1429 Same vs Taylor & McEwan.
1430 Hudson & Co. vs Cash, sum'r.
1431 Price vs same.
1432 Holland vs Packer et ux.
1433 Price vs Hunt.
1434 M. C. R. R. Company vs Sullivan.
1435 Sullivan vs same & C. R. R. Co.
1436 Wescott vs Millstead.
1437 Potter vs German National Bank.
1438 O'Brien vs Davis.
1439 M. & A. Co. Memphis vs Rocco.
1440 Same vs Ramsey.
1441 Same vs Church.
1442 Same vs O'Donnell.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Court meets to morrow morning at 9 o'clock. The following calendar will be called for trial:

1260 Hugg vs Etcherverre.
1 96 King & Jeffery vs McClane.
1262 German Saving Inst vs Bender.
1263 Same vs same.
1 99 Same vs Mahler.
1 24 Same vs Wardell et al.
1 26 Same vs Bauer.
1 28 Shaw & Co vs Kelly.
1 29 McDonald vs Grace.
1 30 Story vs Lawless.
1 31 Tenn S M Fire Ins Co vs Reordan.
1 32 Chapman vs Black & Co.
1 33 Tenn Nat Bank vs Hutchinson et al.
1 34 Dill (receiver) vs Weltering.
1 35 Coleman et al vs Wallace.
1 36 Head vs same.
1 37 Schwerin vs same.
1 38 Weiter vs Zweifel et al.
1 39 Kanz & Hoffmeister vs same.
1 40 Brooks, Wiley & Co vs Keaneday et al.
1 41 Merchants Savings Inst vs Kellogg et al.
1 42 Hunt & Co vs Thomas & Arnold.
1 43 McKelvy vs Briggs & Peterson.
1 44 Spies & Roseway vs Jess et al.
1 45 Busby vs Sheppard.
1 46 O'Brien vs Leecher.
1 47 Briggs & Peterson vs Robinson & Co.
1 48 Tweedy vs Gallions.
1 49 Russell & Green & Co vs Carter & Twohig.
1 51 Memphis German Savings Institution vs Peffenert.
1 52 Hughes vs Davidson et al.
1 53 Hampton vs Mississippi Valley Insurance Company.
1 54 Newman vs Roescher.
1 55 Powers vs Trect.
1 56 Tennessee S M Fire Insurance Company vs Walton.
1 57 Tennessee S M Fire Insurance Company vs Perez.
1 58 Tennessee S M Fire Insurance Company vs Wallis.
1 59 Smith vs Abel.

Herzog & Bro., in their new Store, 294 Main Street, Clark's Marble Block, open on Monday some Cheap Dress Goods.

THE following telegrams remain undelivered in the Western Union Telegraph office: C. Barnes, T. T. Belts, T. R. Farnsworth, Capt. W. J. Harman, S. M. Anderson & Co., A. S. Walcott, Mrs. Dunn, Lowenstein, Frolich & Co, N. Corona & Co., Gates, Wood & Co., H. O. Beach, A. Bliss.

ACCIDENT ON THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R.—The train which was due in Memphis yesterday at 12:45 p. m. did not arrive on time. By the Express Messenger on the 10:40 train last night, we learn that the delay was caused by the breaking of a wheel on the tender near Brownsboro', 223 miles distant from Memphis, by which means the tender, express, mail and baggage cars were thrown off the track. The baggagemaster and the express messenger were slightly injured, and the damage done otherwise was slight.

MIRACLES NO EVIDENCE OF TRUTH.

Abstract of a Discourse Delivered by Rev. S. Tuska.

The many works written on the subject of miracles would, if collected, form a very large library. Writers of every age have taken great pains to determine whether the miracles recorded in Scripture were real or legendary, natural or supernatural. Why? Because most of them were of the opinion that miracles constituted the only sure foundation of religion; that the truths and principles of devotion would be devoid of proof, but for the evidence of supernatural miracles wrought in their behalf. That this opinion still prevails appeared only recently from a controversy carried on in this very paper, in which a learned divine of this city declared that unless the miracles were supernatural, mysterious facts, both Judaism and Christianity were mere farces, having no foundation for their existence. This may, perhaps, apply to Christianity; but as for Judaism, the truth and divinity of its doctrines does not depend upon any miracles whatever. You may cut out every verse and chapter of the Bible relating to miracles, and the principles of Judaism will not be affected in the least. These rest upon an entirely different foundation; their basis is *reason*. The creed of Israel will stand the severest rational scrutiny. Were it not so, if the doctrines of our religion could not stand the test of reason, if the only evidence we have for their truth and correctness were miracles, then would that foundation be most precarious and unstable indeed. For, in the language of one of our most enlightened philosophers (Mendelson), one whom we have all learned to revere and honor as a most pious and learned man, "if a man were to come and perform the greatest miracle that ever was performed, if, for example, he was to raise from their graves all those who have died from Adam down, which would certainly be the greatest miracle imaginable, and he was on the top of that to tell you that two and two make five, or that fire is cold while ice is hot, we would say to him you are indeed a great and powerful man; you have wrought wonders before me; but we cannot believe what you maintain; we do not believe you are correct when you say two and two makes five, for it is contrary to reason and common sense, and all the miracles you can perform could not weigh a feather in the way of proving the assertion."

Your assertions must stand the test of reason; if so, then they need no miracles for their support, but if your assertions be not true, then all miracles will be without avail.

But it is not our object to show from a rational point of view, that miracles are no proof, no satisfactory evidence of the truth or divinity of any doctrine. We would merely refer to-day to the Bible itself, and learn from the divine word whether miracles are really to be taken as satisfactory evidence of truth. We will select two decisive instances from Scripture in relation to this question, from which we shall find that the Bible is far from teaching that miracles are evidence of truth, even though to us reputed miracles as evidence of truth. The first is in the 7th chapter of Exodus. "If," says the Lord to Moses, "Pharoah shall ask you to give a sign that you have been commissioned by the Lord, that you are his ambassador, then take thy staff, cast it down, it shall become a serpent."

Moses did so; what was the result? The wise men and the magicians who were with the King, in whose presence Moses performed his miracle, performed the very same thing; they imitated the sign. Now what are we to infer from this? What does this plain record teach? It is that the advocates of error are just as able to work miracles as the advocates of truth. No reader of scripture will maintain that the magicians of the Court of Pharaoh did work their miracles, or give their sign, by divine aid. But what differs it? What matters it by whose aid either Moses or the magicians performed their miracles? In appearance it was the same in both cases. To Pharaoh and the royal courtiers, it made no difference. They could not, even if they would, ascertain by what means either of them performed these miracles. This instance shows, therefore, conclusively, that a man may perform miracles, even though he teach falsehood, as well as the man who teaches the truth; and if we are to believe a man simply because he works a miracle we will have to believe all the charlatans and impostors that have existed from the time of Moses until the present day.

How was Pharaoh to decide whether Moses was right or wrong? Here was Moses teaching one thing, that he was commissioned by the Lord; here are the magicians denying this point-blank, yet both performing the same miracle. I Pharaoh was bound to believe—if any one else was bound to believe—Moses simply because he performed that miracle, then we and all others would be bound to put equal faith in the magicians, for they did precisely the same thing.

We learn from this example, as well as from others, that Moses utterly failed in attaining the object for which he had been commissioned. If indeed the object of Moses, by performing this miracle, was to convince Pharoah of his divine mission, for when he cast the rod down and changed it into a serpent, it was his design to prove that he had been sent by the Lord, and that it was the divine aid by which he performed this miracle, then his design was utterly frustrated by the jugglers of Egypt; for they did the same thing. The sacred historian admits by his own confession, that his object was not attained, simply because the magicians themselves wrought the very same miracles that he did. It matters not what view we take of the imitation made by the magicians, it matters not whether the imitation was real or only apparent, whether they actually changed the rods into serpents, or only made it appear so, that has nothing to do with the question under consideration. Moses admits that his miracle was imitated, so it appears to him, as well as to Pharaoh, consequently Moses himself indirectly admits the impropriety of endeavoring to prove a thing by performing a miracle. He admits in his own words that the teachers of falsehood and superstition were just as able to perform miracles as he himself, the teacher of truth alone. You will ask why then did Moses perform this miracle? What was the object in giving the sign? Did he not know that Pharoah would not be convinced? Did he not know that magicians might imitate this sign, and thus frustrate the object which he desired to attain? Why, in short, go there and perform the miracle if it was not to convince Pharoah of his divine mission? Moses only acted in accordance with the spirit of the times. It was then a universal practice for those who came to teach something new, or something important, to present as credentials, as it were, their ability to perform miracles. It was a demand of the age; the people wanted miracles, and looked upon them as evidence of the truth. Their reason, then, not being sufficiently developed to be able to grasp and appreciate truth intrinsically, as proven by the process of reasoning. The masses were too degraded, mentally, to admit anything as proof, but the overawing authority shown by the ability to work a miracle.

Moses only conformed with the prevailing custom. He was expected, as a man that claimed to be superior to the rest, to be able to work miracles. He did so, but at the same time confesses that the magicians also were able to perform what was considered a miracle.

This example, if there were no more, would suffice to teach us that miracles form a very precarious foundation for the truth; that if we are to take them as satisfactory evidence we would be bound to believe what the greatest impostors, as well as the most rational teachers of mankind have taught. But we need not refer to this example. We have a direct precept in the law of Moses which cautions us against receiving miracles as sufficient evidence of the truth. It is in the 13th of Deuteronomy: "If a prophet or dreamer of dreams shall arise in thy midst and give unto you a sign or a miracle, and the sign or miracle shall come to pass of which he hath spoken, and will say let us follow their gods, whom ye know not, and let us serve them; then thou shalt not hearken unto them unto the words of the prophet or that dreamer of dreams, for the Lord only tries you whether you love the Lord your God with all your heart and all your soul."

Here then the law assumes that a man may arise bearing the title of prophet, give a sign or perform miracles, or predict that something wonderful will come to pass, (and it actually does take place.) But says the Bible, no matter whether the miracle is performed or not, if he says to us follow other gods, do not you listen to him. In other words if he tell you anything contrary to your belief in the Doctrine of the unity of God, don't you harken to him, even though he does perform miracles.

What clearer proof do we need from the Bible itself, that we are not to rely upon miracles as evidence of the truth; that we are to judge men's assertions by their intrinsic merits, and pay no attention to any of these external over-awing circumstances he may present in attestation of his authority or divinity, or the truth of his assertions. It is needless to dwell upon this direct precept; it is too plain to need any further explanation.

The Rabbis of the Talmud, also, notwithstanding their narrow-minded views in some things, hold that miracles are no evidence of divinity. They themselves pretended to possess power to work miracles (and the Talmud is just as full of miracles wrought by the Rabbis as any other book), yet they never appealed to them as proof of the truth of any of their assertions, nor would they allow others to do so, as the following anecdote, related in the Talmud, illustrates: A certain Rabbi Eleazer differed from his colleagues in the Rabbinical Academy on certain questions of the law, but insisted that he was correct and all the rest of the Rabbis mistaken. His reasoning not being sufficient to convince his colleagues, he appealed to outward proofs; he commanded a tree that was standing in front of the college to move a hundred yards, and it did so, upon which the Rabbis said, "the tree is no proof." He then commanded the river to flow backwards, and the river obeyed. But the Rabbis again answered, "The river is no evidence, proved by your reason;" and then appealed to the walls of the college, saying, "If my opinion is correct, I wish you to fall down upon our heads," and the walls began to give way, as if about to fall; but the president of the academy in an imposing manner commanded the walls to stay, which they did out of respect to his office, and did not fall, whilst out of respect to Eleazer they did not regain their former position, but remained crooked ever after. At last Eleazer said: "I appeal to Heaven to declare my opinion is correct;" and a voice was heard from above, saying: "Rabbi Eleazer is correct;" upon which the presiding officer against exclaimed, "We have the law of Moses before us; we have our God-given reason within; we pay no attention to voices from above; here is our reason and the Bible; upon this basis prove that you are correct."

This anecdote is sufficient to illustrate the opinion of the Rabbis, that no miracles, however great and numerous, suffice to prove any thing. Hence, too, the great *Maimonides*, in his learned work, summing up the views of the Talmud, says:

"All the miracles that Moses performed were not adduced as proof of his divine mission, but simply in order to meet the necessities of the age;" it was in short to accommodate the wants of the masses, as well as the opinion prevailing in that day. A man could not at that time prevail over the masses by force of reason, but only by a display of physical power.

At present, however, the correctness of a creed is tested by the touchstone of reason, and it is the duty of every thinking Ishmaelite to subject his faith to this test. We need not fear the result. Truth will prevail. Let other creeds appeal to the miraculous works for the proof or confirmation of their teachings; let them do it who need it, these creeds whose doctrines are so peculiar, so mysterious, that nothing but a miracle can be cited as evidence of their correctness. Judaism needs no such appeal; it even forbids any such appeal; it is to stand firm forever, and it can only do so on the eternal rock of reason.

THE MERCHANTS' TAX.

A Powerful Plea for its Modification.

The following memorial was agreed upon at a meeting of the committee appointed by the merchants of the principal cities in the State, and was to have been submitted to the General Assembly Friday:

To the Honorable Members of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee:

The undersigned, your memorialists, representatives of the merchants and business men of the State, would state to your Honorable body that they feel a deep interest in the prosperity and credit of their noble Commonwealth, and therefore propose, in no spirit of croaking or complaining, to tender, as far as in their power, their friendly aid in remedying the financial burdens that beset us on every hand in so far as they relate to the common prosperity of the State.

It is well known to all, that the question of taxes and revenue are the most delicate which any statesman is ever called upon to handle. The question of taxation is one about which the people are always particularly sensitive and jealous, and consequently, in order that the public taxes may be fairly and promptly collected upon the taxables of the State, they must be levied in such manner as that the people will feel to be just and honorable, and that the public good demands that they shall be paid as levied. It must always be remembered, too, that one species of business or capital cannot safely be made to bear more than its legitimate share of the public burthens without engendering in the public mind a disposition to evade the tax, and that when a man makes up his mind to evade the public taxes he will devise the means necessary to do it in all that class of business usually done by merchants and traders, for, sad as it may be, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the grossest frauds are charged almost daily upon the trading community, who, from the force of circumstances, are being educated to the opinion that when the taxes are, in their view, unequal and injurious to one class of business more than another, it is their duty, in self-defense, to evade them and defraud the State out of such excessive levies. Your memorialists would further state that all taxes imposed by the State should be, and no doubt are, imposed with an eye to the public benefit alone, and consequently only such discriminations and distinctions should be made as will be promotive of the prosperity and wealth of the State and its citizens; and, in order to so adjust a revenue law as that it will in its operations be promotive of these ends, due regard must be had to all, both internal and external, surroundings. We must, of course, look to the source of our trade and commerce, and the state of things surrounding it, and be careful to throw nothing in the way of the freest intercourse, and to always keep ourselves in a condition to be able to sell to those who wish to trade with us—and who are our natural customers—upon, at least, as good terms as they can get from other communities.

If our revenue system is not based upon this idea, we must rely necessarily alone upon the trade of the State as a source of revenue, which, we apprehend, no one will dispute, would, in a very short time, greatly impair if not totally destroy our commercial prosperity, and with it the chief source of the State's revenue. They would further state, while there have been at all times great difficulties in adjusting revenue bills, in regard to all sources of taxation, there certainly never was a time when greater consideration should be given the subject, so far as it relates to our mercantile interest, than now, for the reason that our trade relations were broken down and largely destroyed during the war, and to a considerable extent taken away from our merchants by powerful rivals, in localities and communities, who, instead of losing, grew rich by the war, while these merchants grew poor. Your memorialists would state that they are well aware that it is much easier to find fault than to point out remedies; yet they are persuaded that in the wisdom of your bodies a remedy can and will be devised, at least to the extent of putting your constituents upon as favorable a footing, so far as your legislation is concerned, as any other community. This will be admitted by all as simple and even handed justice. Your memorialists would state that the present law, as they verily believe, as now executed by clerks and others, whose duty it is to collect taxes under it, is, in its operations, as construed by them, unjust and oppressive, and destructive of the prosperity of the State, and will ere long, if suffered to continue, greatly lessen its revenue. Under the 5th section the clerks claim the sales of all merchants at the rate of one per cent. on the amount of their purchases, according to invoice cost at the place where purchased, thus taxing the same goods as often as they may change hands, until they pass into the ownership of the consumer, notwithstanding the provision in the Code, section 553, sub section 6, that no goods shall be taxed but once for the State, and also in contravention of that provision of the Constitution, article 2, section 30, which says, "no article manufactured of the produce of the State shall be taxed otherwise than to pay inspection fees," thus bringing the present law in direct conflict with a provision of the Constitution, and also imposing such burthens upon the commercial interests of the State as to tend to induce all persons engaged in trade to go out of the State for supplies, as well as to exercise a powerful influence on all merchants south and adjacent to us to pass us by and go to places north and east of us, where the tax complained of can be avoided, thus losing to us the immense and profitable trade naturally tributary and belonging to us, and which would necessarily fall into our lap if we were in a condition, under our legislation, to fairly compete with our more fortunate neighboring sister cities north and east of us. We do not seek to relieve ourselves from our full share of the public burthens of the State, but simply ask that we may be so dealt with as that we as a class may help to build up a trade for our State and cities, that will, in our opinion, yield a much larger revenue to the State than she now has, as well as to promote her general prosperity and wealth, and in that way increase her revenue.

To all this may be replied that the State is crippled and in debt, and must have the revenue or her credit be destroyed; all of which may be admitted. But does it necessarily follow that there is no way to raise the revenue needed but that now provided in the statute? We think not. We would suggest, as one mode of equalizing the taxes, that *one per cent.* be levied upon all the *capital* used in the buying and selling of merchandise, of whatever nature, in the State; or, better, that the Government plan of *one-tenth of one per cent.* on all *sales* throughout the State, and that they be required to report to the County Court Clerk the amount of their sales monthly, as they do now to the Government; or, if that shall not be deemed best, the *one-half of one per cent.* be levied upon all purchases, as per invoice cost at the place where purchased, provided that no article shall be compelled to pay tax more than once to the State. It is believed by your memorialists that any one of the above plans would be far more satisfactory to the tax-payer than the present; and that either of the two last mentioned modes would be much more equitable than that now in use, and that they would yield in a reasonable time, if not immediately, a larger revenue by inducing capital and trade to the State, in stimulating manufactures, and encouraging industrial interests to a much greater activity, whereby her internal sources of revenue would be greatly enlarged and developed. We feel that the State desires to deal as liberally with her citizens as any State in the Union; yet we are equally satisfied that no State has a revenue system that so completely shuts her people out from the trade that legitimately belongs to them as the State of Tennessee, and that what her people most need now, is the passage of such laws as will put them upon a competing equality with rival cities and merchants of other States. We are encouraged to make this appeal to your honorable body by the generous and friendly recommendations by the Governor in a a recent article in his paper upon this subject. Your memorialists would, therefore, most respectfully ask that the Legislature shall, at as early a day as practicable, in some mode, as may seem wise and just to your Honorable bodies, adjust these matters so as that the mercantile interests of our State shall be placed upon a fair, just and competing equality with other merchants of other States, that the commercial and financial prosperity of the State may not suffer. And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

James Whitworth,	R. H. Gardner,
A. G. Adams,	John W. Terrass,
John W. Wilson,	A. H. Hicks,
Thos. D. Fite,	J. T. Pendleton,
C. E. Hillman,	Jno. F. White,
A. A. McClaugherty,	C. N. Ordway,
For Nashville Merchants.	
WM. R. MOORE,	
For Memphis Merchants.	
WM. C. CRUTCHFIELD,	
For Chattanooga Merchants.	
COWAN, McCLUNG & CO.	
For Knoxville Merchants.	

Our stock of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Domestics, at the lowest prices. Herzog & Bro., 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

"FUR, FIN AND FEATHERS."—The following is the text of a bill introduced into the Legislature on Thursday, by Senator Elliott, looking toward the protection of game, at the instance of the "Fur, Fin and Feather Society" of this city:

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee is being rapidly cleared up and its population is increasing, both in number and in wealth, and the larger game of the State has been almost entirely extinguished, and the smaller is being rapidly extinguished, and to be preserved it must be protected.

Section 1. *Be it therefore enacted*, That it shall from and after the passage of this act be unlawful to sein, net, trap or bushdrag for fish in any of the rivers, creeks or other waters in the State of Tennessee, between the 1st days of April and October in each and every year.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the State to hunt, trap, shoot or net birds, turkeys or deer within the limits of the State between the 1st days of April and October in each and any year.

Sec. 3. That whoever shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction before the Circuit Court of the county where the act is committed upon indictment

SUNDAY APPEAL.

DEATH OF THE POSTMISTRESS.

The following affecting lines, on the death of Miss Lue Simmons, the late Postmistress at Courtland, Ala., were written by a lady of that place and published in the Moulton (Ala.) *Advertiser*, from which paper they are clipped:

Miss L. S., the Highly Esteemed Friend of "Dixie," is No More.

There's gloom in the village!
There are tears in each Hall!
The shadow of sorrow
Has fallen over all!
O! turn the "Key" softly,
There's "Crape" on the door;
The gentle Postmistress
Shall enter no more!

Her place in the office
Is cheerless and lone!
The wife! and its sunshine,
Forever! is gone!
O! turn the Key softly,
There's "Crape" on the door;
The Mistress has gone
To that far distant shore!

Death's angel has bore
Her away from our sight;
The Home of her girlhood
Is shrouded in night!
O! turn the key softly,
There's Crape on the door;
The lovely, and gentle,
Shall greet us—no more!

The companion of age—
The helpful—is gone!
Fond Brothers and Sisters
Their Idol shall mourn!
O! turn the key—softly!
There's Crape on the door!
The Mistress is missing!
Her loss *all* deplore.

DIXIE.

FASHION.

Glimpses at Fashion's Boudoir.

There are few subjects that have been productive of such an amusing amount of song, satire and moralizing, as the startling mutations in female attire. Yet, notwithstanding the violence and point by which the attacks may have been characterized, the lovely votaries of the fickle goddess Fashion, have ever been inflexibly faithful to their mistress, and have invariably vanquished all opposition. Woman is not inaptly defined by an ancient cynic to be "an animal that delights in finery"; and the ancient manifestations of fashion seem to prove it. In almost every age of the world's history it has been a perplexing problem to decide how much the belle of the period owed to nature and how much to art. Apparently we are as far removed from a satisfactory solution of the question as our ancestors. The mystery that nowadays attaches to every portion of the female figure, where bold and swelling curves are desirable, is positively paralyzing in its perplexity. Paniers, bends, chignons, pads, and the thousand and one contrivances by which Broadway beauties are made up, render woman, in these latter times, the most curiously interesting animal in creation. Every successive daring innovation is received with tumultuous hisses by amazed bachelordom, joined in chorus to the shrill crackings of what are known as strong-minded females; but the goddess having set up her image and fulminated her decree, the simpering dears strut along heedless and rejoicing. Similarly fared our forefathers; and the sober matron, who clasps her hands and wonders what the world is coming to, as she beholds a precious Miss on high heels, tottering along the street under a bend called Grecian, may rest assured that horrible as these freaks of folly may seem, matters were quite as bad, if not worse, a century ago. The monstrous farthingale and ruff of Queen Bess have become historical landmarks, and have never been fairly equalled in volume by any modern combination of hoops and skirts. With respect to other articles of a modern belle's attire, we propose to show from quaint old observers that in almost every particular our great, great, great grandmothers, in the matter of aggravated extravagance, were decidedly ahead of us.

Take the last perplexing contortion—the Grecian bend—for example; and we find from various stinging allusions of satirists and caricaturists of the period, that it raged in all its ungainly deformity in 1753; and that women then reduced themselves as nearly to the shape of monkeys as possible. Writing of fashions in France, the Countess of Wilton delicately says: "It excites entertainment to know that inventions for increasing the size of the female figure behind were common under the last Prince of Valois." While in England, at the same period, the dresses of the *ton* are described as:

Bouncing behind, with flounces in rows,
Puff and Pucker up knots on your arms and your toes.

It seems curious that the artificial posterior hump should have rendered enormously high-heeled boots then as now an essential portion of dress. But so it seems, as the following extracts from a versifier in the Salisbury *Journal* of 1754, will show:

Mount on French heels when you go to a ball;
'Tis the fashion to totter and show you can fall.

Another observant chronicler of the same period gives some additional particulars. He says, "they wear their shoes high, both painted and patched," while still another rhymer almost accurately describes the pedestrian attempts of modern ladies of fashion in the lines:

Tottering like the fair Chinese—
Mounte high and buckled low,
To left and every step they go.

A clever satire in the London *Magazine* three years later, 1777, indicates that some modifications had been effected in the fashions and that in fact they were more preposterously absurd than in 1753. [*Albion.*

Preservation of Wood.

The dense American forests are rapidly disappearing. Already lumber is brought to the Atlantic coast from a distance of nearly two thousand miles. It is estimated that for years past there have been cleared for cultivation ten thousand acres per day; that the railroads expend for ties alone over $30,000,000 per annum; that the fences of the country cost about as much as the towns and cities; that wood, and the work upon it, or rather that which is made of wood, pays more than half the internal revenue.

It is not strange, therefore, that the subject of preserving wood and lumber from decay is attracting such universal attention at this time. Heretofore the process of "Kyanizing" and "Burnetizing" have been brought somewhat into use; but they are expensive, and experience has proved that the metallic substances employed destroy the integrity of the fibre and make the wood brittle. These processes have, therefore, been almost abandoned in this country, as they have been in England for many years.

The preservative material now used in Great Britain is creosote oil, which is forced into the pores of the wood by pressure. This treatment has been adopted by the following eminent engineers: Robert Stevenson, Brunell, Bidder, Braithwaite, Buck, Harris, Wickstead, Pritchard and others. It has been used with signal success on the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, Manchester and Birmingham, Northeastern, Southwestern, Stockton and Darlington, and Shoreham Harbor railways.

Ties and bridge timbers thus creosoted were lately exhibited at the Paris Exposition, which, after having been exposed for twenty-five years, were found as sound and fresh as newly-sawed lumber.

From the results of years of experience, all eminent, scientific and practical men are satisfied that coal tar, or creosote oil, is the best known antiseptic, and will preserve wood and lumber from mould and decay. But the difficulty of its application has heretofore prevented its universal adoption. This difficulty, it is now claimed, has been entirely obviated.

In 1865 a patent was granted to Louis S. Robbins, of New York, for the application of coal tar or creosote oil, and other oleaginous substances, to wood and lumber, in the shape of vapor. In 1866 this invention, known as the "Robbins process," was purchased by the "National Patent Wood Preserving Company." Already companies have been formed in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of bringing the "Robbins Process" into practical use. Works have been constructed in Boston, Mass.; Concord, N. H.; New Haven, Conn.; Princeton and Jersey City, N. J., and are soon to be put up in many other places, for the purpose of treating lumber by this process. Here in our own city, Hon. William A. Darling and others have organized the "Metropolitan Wood Preserving Company," with a view to bringing this invention into use in New York and Brooklyn, and throughout the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond.

The great merit claimed for the "Robbins" invention is the simplicity and cheapness of the apparatus used, and the rapid and effectual manner in which the wood is permeated by the preservative in the form of vapor. But from practical tests made it has been ascertained that wood treated by the "Robbins Process" is not only preserved, it is seasoned, or, in other words, *cured*, as a ham is cured by smoking and as hides by tanning. Doors, sashes, blinds, hubs, and other articles made of perfectly green lumber, can be subjected to the treatment without shrinking, warping, checking, or undergoing any change of form or dimensions. And after treatment of a few hours they are not only filled with the preservative, but seasoned or cured, and primed with oil.

There are still other advantages claimed for the Robbins treatment. Experiments by Alban C. Stimers and others have shown that it adds materially to the strength of the wood. To the strength of white pine, for instance, it adds thirty-seven per cent.; to that of white ash fifty per cent. There can be no doubt that wood thus treated is not liable to destruction by the naval worm, for insects will not touch creosote. A committee appointed by the Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam, after five years of experiment, report creosote oil as "the only material which will furnish wood with complete protection against the teredo."

Many of the railroad companies, and prominent among them the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," we are told, have secured the right to use this valuable process in the treatment of their wood and lumber for ties, cars, fencing, platforms, buildings, bridges, trestlework, etc. If one-half that is claimed for the invention be true, it would seem to supply just what is wanted for the Nicolson and other wooden pavements, and for the preservation of the vast amounts of timber consumed year after year in constructing wharves and piers. Will our city authorities not investigate the subject and act accordingly?

How to Court in Church.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot, but the place not being suitable for a formal declaration the case suggested the following plan:—He politely handed his fair neighbor a bible opened, with a pin stuck in the following text—Second Epistle of John, verse 5—"And now I beseech thee, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another."

She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, tenth verse: "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said to him, 'Why have I found grace in thine eyes, seeing I am a stranger?'"

He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth chapter of the Third Epistle of John:

"Having many things to write with pen and ink, but I trust shortly to come unto you and speak face to face, that our joy may be full."

From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

STARTLING PREDICTION.—Prof. Leonidas an astrologer of Indianapolis, publishes the following prediction: "I observe by the planets that a dreadful plague will commence in Russia, originating from silks brought over from Cairo, Egypt and Turkey. It will extend across the Baltic sea, and will desolate Germany, cause immense mortality in England, and then spread to the United States. This dreadful epidemic will spot the people like a leopard, and turn their flesh to a purple black. The pestilence will carry off such an amount of mortals that there will not be enough left to bury the dead, or give them Christian burial. The streets of our cities, towns and villages will be swarmed with the dead and dying. The groans and yells of horror will fill every breast with consternation. On all sides confusion will abound. The death knell will cease to toll as the malady rages in fury. The stench of the dead will become so common that the survivors will not heed it.

SEEING IS DECEIVING.—Here is a row of ordinary capital letters and figures:

8888 XXXX ZZZZ 333 888

They are such as are made of two parts of equal shape. Look carefully at these and you will perceive that the upper halves of the characters are a very little smaller than the lower halves—so little that an ordinary eye will declare them to be of equal size. Now turn the page upside down, and without any careful looking you will see that this difference in size is very much exaggerated—that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half. It will be seen from this that that there is a tendency in the eye to enlarge the upper part of any object upon which it looks. We might draw two circles of equal sizes, and so place them that they should appear equal.—[*Once a Week.*

—Hon. C. W. Potwin, of Zanesville, Ohio, has donated to Marietta College $10,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, December 5, 1868.

FINANCE.

Our discount houses had nothing to report which would interest our readers to-day. The supply of currency on hand is ample for all business purposes, and presents quite a contrast with the state of other markets. In Chicago money is close, and pork packers are beginning to offer exchange quite freely, while maturing grain bills are coming in heavily. At St. Louis the demand for money is active, and the banks discount nothing but short and perfectly reliable paper, and rates still continue unchanged at 8@10@12 per cent. at bank counters, and 2@5 per cent. per month on the street. The New Orleans money market is in about the same condition as our own. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders for short periods on satisfactory collaterals. Great inconvenience is still felt from scarcity of small notes.

Railroad securities of all kinds are nominal, but there is still a good demand for city bonds. Fifty-two cents was refused for $25,000 paving bonds to-day.

City Scrip is quiet, with very little demand from tax payers. $2000 was taken by a broker at 80s. Small amounts can be bought at 83 to 85s, but an order for a round lot would be filled at 81 to 82c.

County Warrants are nominally unchanged—75 to 76c continues to be the buying rate—selling at 77@80c, as to amount.

Police and School Scrip is firm at last quotations.

The First National Bank of Dorchester, and the Continental Bank of Boston, have consolidated.

Counterfeit two dollar bills on the St. Nicholas Bank, of New York city, are being circulated.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 135¼, went up at noon to 136¼, and closed at 136¾. The rumors from the French capital, which prevailed in London and Liverpool this evening, caused great excitement in those markets, and no doubt the same influences operate upon the New York gold market. Dispatches, which will be found in our telegraphic columns report Paris in a state of insurrection, the Government having seized the printing offices, and the people up in arms.

Erie opened at 37¼, New York Central 126¼, and closed as follows: Erie 37½, Central 124½.

We present to our readers the following synopsis of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We take it from a special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of yesterday:

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the finances, for the year 1868, has been completed, and will be turned over to-morrow, to the Congressional printer. A part of the report has been in the hands of the President for some days, to enable him to obtain financial data for the annual message. In general suggestion the present report is almost a duplication of that of 1867, as the latter was a reproduction of that of 1866. The Secretary congratulates the country that the national finances are in a good condition, and that the nation has not suffered for the present commercial year, from an excessive credit system, based on a too redundant currency. Economy in public and private business interests has diverted industry into healthy channels, and he believes that with proper financial legislation in the revision of the tariff, and the modification of certain portions of the Internal Revenue Laws, the path to specie payments may be reached, though he is opposed to naming, by legislation, any time for resuming, and declares that nothing can be gained by a forced resumption. The funding of the public debt he regards as one step toward resumption.

The report shows that, to date, of the Seven-thirty bonds, $827,529,350 have been funded into Five-twenty six per cent. bonds. Of the first series $299,565,700, second series $330,188,200, third series $197,875,450. This leaves on the 1st of December, of the outstanding Seven-thirty notes, but $2,363,150. The floating indebtedness in the shape of Compound interest notes, which become due between the 10th of June, 1867, and the 16th of October 1868, have not all been redeemed, but many have been received in exchange for the three per cent. certificate, leaving a few millions outstanding. This policy of funding, so carefully and steadily pursued, by converting the temporary loans, interests-bearing notes, etc., into six per cent. loan bonds, is regarded as having a most important bearing on the question of resumption, and the report proceeds to discuss the next proposition, which is the contraction of the paper circulation by the redemption of the United States bonds. Secretary McCulloch's well known views in this respect remain unchanged.

The Secretary estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870, to be two hundred and fifty millions, in round numbers, though the War Department, in the event of an Indian war, will add many millions to this estimate. Last year the War Department asked twenty five millions of dollars for bounties, but its estimate this year is less than that amount. No more appropriations for bounties are required. The report further shows that the annual interest on the public debt, in round numbers, is one hundred and forty millions, and its estimates for the next fiscal year is but little in excess of that amount. The estimates of the Treasury Department are some fifteen millions less than last year, and the Secretary calls again on Congress to continue its work of reducing the expenditures in all branches of the service.

The receipts show that the internal revenue for the present fiscal year will amount to about $120,000,000, which, deducting the amount of the revenue cut off by the act of March last, will prove the Secretary's estimate made last November to be quite correct. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year, from customs, internal revenue bonds and miscellaneous sources, is many millions in excess of the expenditures this year. The estimated excess was but nine millions. Of course these estimates do not include the contingency of an Indian war.

The Secretary's report will show that the public debt has been reduced during the year, from November 1, 1867, to November 1, 1868, the date at which the comparison is made, $35 625,102 82. If the month of November be added to the year, the debt from Nov. 1, 1867, to Dec. 1, 1868, has been reduced but about $27,000,000. These figures show the amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury. The report will show an expenditure on account of the public of about $880 500 000, which includes redemption, conversion, interest on the public debt, etc.

The Secretary also renews his recommendation, contained in his last annual report, of a reorganization of the bureaus of the department, and most respectfully and earnestly solicits for it the favorable action of Congress. He also alludes to the taxation of Government bonds by the States, and adheres to his views on the subject.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market was dull at the opening to-day—Uplands 11½, Orleans 11¾d. At noon it was dull and unchanged, and at 5 p.m. was heavy with sales of 8000 bales—Uplands 11d, Orleans 11½d. In New York, at the opening, the market was quiet and weak—Low Middlings nominally 23½, Upland 24½, Mobile 24¼, Orleans 25, Good Middlings 25½. At noon it was dull and nominal—24½c was bid for Uplands, but holders were asking ⅛c higher, in consequence of the advance in gold. At the close it was dull and nominal—Middlings 24½c. Weeks receipts, 8565 bales; gross receipts, 21,000; week's sales, 23,500; exports since September 1, 102,000; stock, 38,000; receipts at all United States ports, 90,000 bales. The New Orleans market, at noon, was firm, with moderate demand. Middlings 23½@23¾. Our market was very quiet, with a wide difference between the views of buyer and seller. The former went about feeling the market, but bought sparingly. The sales were lighter than those of any day for some weeks. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	21 @—
Good Ordinary	21½@22
Low Middlings	22½@—
Middling	22½@22¾
Strict Middling	23 @23¼
Good Middling	24 @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, December 5, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,096	
Received previously	99,121	99,217
		99,264
Exported to-day	1,187	
Exported previously	89,922	91,059
Stock on hand at 12 m		8,305
Week's Receipts		10,131
Week's Exports		12,045

TRADE.

We have no change to report in our general markets. Trade was only moderately active during the day, and prices are the same as yesterday, except on meats, which are some firmer, though not quotably higher.

There is a lull in the excitement caused by the late effort of the Mississippi Central Railroad to get control of the Mississippi and Tennessee road, and our people feel confident that the report of the committee, to whom the matter was referred by the Board, will be adverse to the project. The calm which now prevails will break out into a storm not easily allayed, should this committee not sustain the views of our people and the large majority of our tax payers upon this important measure.

A petition, numerously signed by our most prominent business men, will be presented at a called meeting of the City Council, soliciting the aid of the city in procuring the removal of the Cairo Dry Docks to this point, and asking the Board to lease to the company a suitable piece of ground upon the river front for the use of the docks. A matter of so much importance to our city should receive the prompt attention of the Board, and every effort in its power should be exerted to further the object. It will bring a very large addition to our wealth as well as add materially to our population.

The Chicago pork packing and hog trade, thus far this season, has barely equaled the local demand and to fill the Canadian and Eastern orders, with the prospect of a long, dragging season the winter through. The pork packing proper at that point to date this season, is barely half the amount of the same time last year.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. MCCAFFREY. W. E. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

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SOUTHWESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

No. 37 South Court Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENN.

H. A. PARTEE, - - - President.
J. R. GRAVES, - - - Secretary.

Authorized Capital,	$100,000
Subscribed Capital,	70,000
Paid up Capital,	38,000
Due on call Dec. 10th,	10,000

DIRECTORS:

W. H. CHERRY, W. B. WALDRAN, N. S. BRUCE, B. C. ROGERS, P. S. JONES, S. R. WOOD.

STOCKHOLDERS:

John R. Watkins, W. H. Cherry, B. C. Rogers, H. A. Partee, J. L. Verell, Robert C. Gist, J. H. Choate, E. G. Wicker, Charles Stout & Bro., A. Hatchett, James M. Beattie, R. G. Craig, I. Izzard, W. B. Waldran, J. R. Graves, N. S. Wood, P. S. Jones, J. D. Jones, W. D. Andrews, M. Cooper, R. D. Goodwin, Taylor, Radford & Co., F. M. White, Larry Harmstad, J. B. Canada, J. M. Rutledge.

CHARTERED FEBRUARY 27, 1866—ORGANIZED OCTOBER 8, 1868.

The Company is now prepared to fill all orders for Religious, School and Miscellaneous Books.

Orders for Stereotyping and Printing Books of every description executed in the finest style, and at a small advance over New York and Philadelphia prices.

Railroad, Steamboat and Commercial Printing solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Blank Books on hand and made to order.

nov22 3m 2p 27

HERZOG & BRO.

No. 294 Main Street,

Clark's Marble Block,

Are offering to the public at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Their entire and well assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS

TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYRS, YARNS, ETC.

We are in receipt of new Goods, and invite the attention of the people of Memphis and vicinity to the inducements offered. nov29

TRANSPORTATION.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868, the train on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by F. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.

au29 tf J. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

NEW FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS ARE INformed that a

JOINT FREIGHT TARIFF

Has been arranged between Memphis and Stations on the MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD, by which Freights are delivered at those points

Without Change of Cars or Transfer

The inconvenience and delays heretofore existing will be obviated by this arrangement, and we are satisfied will prove of GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

Tariffs and other information can be had by application at 257½ Main street, or at the Depot.

S. LIVERMORE,
General Superintendent.

nov1 1m

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:30 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:25 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	8:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 227½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep15

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER Packet Comp'y.

THE elegant passenger packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, will now take her place in the line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore,

Mondays & Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

THOMAS H. ALLEN.....Reese Pritchard, Master
W. A. CALDWELL.....R. L. Haines, Master
OZARK.....H. Blasdell, Master

Connecting at Little Rock with the new and light-draught packets,

FORT GIBSON.....John Woodburn, Master
FORT SMITH.....James Bowlin, Master
VAN BUREN.....J. W. Williams, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the trade, and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by the line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JNO. D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
304 Front street, Mosby Block

nov26

Memphis and New Orleans Saturday Packet.

HENRY AMES.....Geo. W. Boyd, Master
J. S. Sedam, Clerk.

THIS splendid steamer will enter the trade as a regular SATURDAY PACKET, leaving Memphis

Saturday, November 28, at 5 p.m.,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter throughout the season.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
No. 75½ Madison street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 291 Front street.

nov14 tf

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER GEORGE W. CHEEK leaves Memphis every day for Mound City at 8 a.m., 12 m., 2½ and 4½ p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1½ and 4 p.m. Landing at foot of Washington street.

jy11 MARK R. CHEEK, Master.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets,

MAGENTA

Capt. J. FRANK HICKS; Clerk, JOHN BROOKS

MISSISSIPPI,

Capt. NAT. S. GREEN; Clerk, S. COOK CREIGHTON

ONE of these fine Packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans

Every Wednesday, Commencing on September 16th, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the Season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid Passenger Packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MART WALT & CO., Agents
No. 274 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 290 Front Row.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
Near Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White-River U. S. Mail Packet Company,

Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2 and MAYFLOWER, will form a Semi-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m.

The Liberty No. 2, and Mayflower will make close connections at the mouth of White river with the steamer Golden for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12 00; Freight, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The steamers Economist and Hamilton will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. LESS by this route than any other.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 290 Front Row.

oc29 tf

FOSTER, GWYN & CO.,

No. 39 Water Street, New York,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

☞ The undersigned will make liberal advances on shipments Cotton to the above firm.

WM. A. GWYN,
No. 39 Front Street.

nov18 1m

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
S. H. DUNSCOMB, : : : Vice-President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.
F. M. NELSON, : : : Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB, S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM, HENRY LAIRD, R. McDAVITT, D. H. TOWNSEND.

oc29 tf

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

Security, by Law of State of Ohio, $2,000,000.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF CINCINNATI.

THOMAS SHERLOCK, - - - President

DIRECTORS—R. M. Bishop, of R. M. Bishop & Co.; Theo. Cook, of Baker, Hart & Cook; Joseph C. Butler, President Lafayette Bank; L. R. Hull, of Addy, Hull & Co.; A. M. Winslow, of Winslow & Smith; Charles Rule, of C. Rule & Coleman; Ad. Ish & Sons, of Adolph Wood & Co.; John Sullivan, of John Sullivan & Co.; A. D. Bullock, of A. D. Bullock & Co.; D. T. Woodrow, of Woodrow, Marx & Co.; Allen Collier, of John Shuey & Co.; L. A. Harris, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati; James Olean, of William Olean & Sons.

W. M. RICHARDSON, W. B. CASSILLY, Secretary. Vice-Pres't.
J. DeWAAL DEN CHURCHILL, Supervisor.
S. V. VREDENBURGH, Agent,
nov26 No. 22 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Assets over - $5,000,000 00

THE Ætna Insurance Company is the Trustee of its patrons to an extent ten fold greater than of its own Stockholders.

In 49 Years it has Paid for

Five thousand (5000) dwelling houses and contents.
Twenty-two hundred (2200) schools, churches and colleges.
Eight thousand (8000) stores and merchandise.
Forty-four hundred (4400) mills and manufactories.
Twenty-two hundred (2200) shipments by lake and river. Making a Total of

Losses Paid of - $23,000,000 00

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

H. A. LITTLETON, Agent,
nov26 No. 22 Madison Street.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH

—OF THE—

KNICKERBOCKER Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : $4,000,000

Policies issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, McNeil & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants' National Bank;
ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
R. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. R. J. Semmes & Co.,
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Harbert;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN P. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster Trezevant & Co.;
JOHN MHOON, of Messrs. Mhoon & Co.;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Bros.;
M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy, Williams & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

R. W. MITCHELL, M.D., FRANK RICE, M.D.

GENERAL AGENT,

JOHN F. WILKERSON,

For West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

MANAGERS:

S. R. CLARKE & CO.

feb18

COAL.

MOUNT CARBON COAL

No. 20 Madison Street,

W. C. POSTAL, AGENT.

del tf

HAYS COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS in best Pittsburg Coal. Coal shipped by the car load and in hogsheads. Office 22½ Main street, Memphis, Tenn. se23 tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WOLFE'S Schiedam Schnapps.

THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor of this Schnapps first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the CHISDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended and employed by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,

sep11 eod2 Agents, Memphis

NORFOLK, VA.

WALTERS' NATIONAL HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

J. M. WALTERS, PROPRIETOR. A STRICTly first class house. sep18 6m

WM. A. PRINCE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

25 and 27 Commerce Street.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments to us, or our New York or Liverpool houses. sep18 6m

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE OR IN BOND,

800 BARRELS YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKY.

oct1-au14 6m daw

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

—AND—

ESPECIALLY TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR facilities by the late great decline of all kinds of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles, and through our purchases we are enabled to sell our well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Boots, Shoes and especially Clothing, which we intend to close out regardless of cost at such prices as to excel all other houses in this city.

CHEAP TABLE

—OF—

FANCY ARTICLES

WHICH WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Ladies of Memphis and Vicinity,

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. Our prices will at once convince you that we are STILL MASTERS OF THE FIELD.

SAVE MONEY! BUY CHEAP!

—AT—

No. 280 Main St.,

Opposite the Clay Building.

GREAT DECLINE OF PRICES

—AT—

M. WOLF & CO.'S

280 MAIN STREET.

Just Received and Purchased at Panic Prices:

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Bombazines,
Irish and French Poplins,
French and English Merinoes,
A Splendid Line Plain and Changeable Alpacas—very cheap;
Chameleon and Waterproofs,
Empress Cloth,
Mohair and Wool Plaids,
All Wool Delaines,

500 dozen Merino and Cotton Hosiery,

Lad and Child Underwears,

HOOP SKIRTS

In style to suit the humblest, and

In Prices to Defy all Competition.

Lad and Gents' Hemstitched, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Bonnet Ribbons, 40 cents per yard.

nov21 1m

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

Great Distribution by the Metropolitan Gift Co.—Cash Gifts to the Amount of $250,000—Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 cash gifts, each $10 000 | 40 cash gifts, each $500
10 " " 5 000 | 200 " " 100
20 " " 1,000 | 300 " " 50
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each $[illegible] to $750
20 " " Melodeons each 75 to 150
250 Sewing Machines, - - " 125 to 175
500 Fine Gold Watches, - - " 75 to 300

Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., all valued at $10 000.

A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25c. Tickets de cribing prizes are SEALED in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of a SEALED TICKET is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of ONE DOLLAR. Prizes are paid immediately s